

The Avalanche

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Editor and Proprietor.

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O. PALMER,

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BUSINESS IS BEGUN.

Republican National Convention
in St. Louis.

PARTY HOSTS THERE.

Perfect Sea of Faces Confronts
the Speaker.

C. W. Fairbanks, of Indiana, the Temporary Chairman—Permanent Organization Quickly Made with Senator Thurston, of Nebraska, as Presiding Officer—The Great Auditorium Filled to the Roof—Early Sessions Are Short—Convention Scenes and Incidents.

On Tuesday at noon the biggest national convention that has been held by the Republican party since its organization in 1856, when Fremont was nominated, was called to order in the big-festooned hall which the people of St. Louis erected for its accommodation. It was a great procession that trailed up to the convention hall under the noonday sun. Nine hundred and nine delegates, a like number of alternates and thousands of spectators were admitted to the auditorium. Tickets were in high demand, and all St. Louis—that is, all St. Louis which had a pull on the big present-at-arms—strained a point to be present.

The following table shows the number of delegates each State and territory sent to the convention:

Alabama 22 Montana 6
Alaska 2 Nebraska 16
Arizona 16 Nevada 6
Arkansas 16 New Hampshire 6
California 18 New Jersey 20



THOMAS H. CARTER.

Colorado 22 New Mexico 6
Connecticut 12 New York 22
Delaware 2 North Dakota 6
Dist. of Columbia 2 Ohio 44
Florida 8 Oklahoma 6
Georgia 20 Oregon 8
Idaho 6 Pennsylvania 64
Illinois 48 Rhode Island 6
Indiana 20 South Carolina 18
Iowa 20 South Dakota 12
Kansas 20 Tennessee 24
Kentucky 20 Texas 30
Louisiana 20 Utah 6
Maine 20 Vermont 6
Maryland 16 Virginia 12
Massachusetts 20 West Virginia 12
Michigan 20 Wisconsin 24
Minnesota 18 Wyoming 6
Missouri 20
Total, 900. Necessary for a choice, 453.

Of this total there were no less than 138 elected seats, distributed as follows: Alabama 20, California 4, Delaware 6, Florida 8, Georgia 10, Kentucky 2, Louisiana 12, Mississippi 18, New York 12, North Carolina 18, Pennsylvania 12, South Carolina 18, Tennessee 4, Texas 30, Virginia 4 and Arizona 6.

Arrangement of Seats.
There were 500 seats on the platform, all of which were taken up by the distinguished guests. The fifty-one members of the national committee sat immediately in the rear of the speaker's stand, while to either side of it were the 150 representatives of the States, including the Associated and United Press. The delegates were seated by States directly in front of the speaker's stand in the very center of the hall, while the alternates were seated on either side. Surrounding these were the thousands of seats for the spectators, with as many more in the gallery that completely encircled the big hall. Half a dozen long-distance telephones connected it with every important city east of the Mississippi river, and not less than 200 telegraph wires connected San Francisco, Winnipeg, Montreal, Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Washington, Baltimore, Jacksonville, New Orleans, Galveston and all intermediate towns and cities in direct communication with the convention. For the especial use of the representatives of McKinley, Reed, Allison and other presidential candidates, sound proof boxes containing long-distance telephones were placed at the foot of the stairs in the rear of the speaker's stand. From these it was possible for the friends of the candidates to talk directly to them and consult them on every

before 11 o'clock the thunder of arriving clubs outside the hall was heard, and the Alabama delegation appeared at the main entrance and marched to their seats in the pit. The contesting delegations from the State of Delaware, both in full force, the one headed by ex-Senator Higgins and the other by Mr. Addicks, were among the first to arrive.

At 11:20 Senator Carter, chairman of the national committee, who was to call the convention to order, arrived and gave his final instructions to the secretaries and reading clerks. Within a few minutes the delegations began crowding into their places. The arrival of the notables, however, was not attended by any demonstrations. The most famous of the Republican leaders seemed to be unrecognized from the galleries, but were warmly greeted by their friends on the floor. Senator Lodge, who is at the head of Reed's New England delegation, and who was the general of the radical politicians, was besieged on every hand as he walked down the aisle. The venerable "Doc" Thompson, of Indiana, who participated in the Clay-Jackson campaign of 1832 and has been a conspicuous figure at every Republican convention since the organization of the party, attracted much attention. He heard his 87 years steadily and looked full of vigor. The Ohio delegation, headed by the dashing Foraker and doughty Hanna, who as McKinley's manager has made himself famous within a few months in the world of politics, passed down to their places, directly in front of the speaker's stand, without a demonstration of any kind. All was confusion on the floor in the final moments preceding the calling of the convention to order.

The hands of the clock were at 12:30 when Chairman Carter of Montana, untroubled and with wingspread, stepped forward and with three fierce cracks of his gavel, by way of preliminary, sought to make his voice pierce the general rustle. The attempt was a futile one, however. He was exhibiting the superannuated, who crowded the aisles between delegates' seats to "please retire." These gentlemen failed to hear him, but his injunction was rapidly carried into effect by hustling aides official, who swept down the aisles with men, wigs and canopies. Then there was an interval of comparative quiet, while Mr. Carter announced the prayer by Rabbi Sale. The thousands struggled up to their feet when they caught the significance of the rabbi's outstretched hands and stood for three minutes with bowed heads. The rabbi bowed with open eyes, and applause followed his prayer.

Chairman Fairbanks' Speech.
The first real demonstration of the convention came when Chairman Carter introduced Charles W. Fairbanks of Indiana as the temporary presiding officer. William H. Sutherland of the New York delegation seconded Mr. Fairbanks' nomination, and his selection was indorsed by the unanimous vote of the delegates. As Mr. Fairbanks stepped forward to deliver his speech a wave of applause ran around the galleries. He spoke from memory, with occasional reference to a note he half concealed in his left hand. His allusion to the protective tariff elicited an outburst of McKinley enthusiasm, which was repeated when he reached that portion of his speech enunciating the Republican doctrine of free trade. As he closed with a declaration that the issue was protection and honest money, against free trade and free silver, the convention heartily cheered.

Mr. Fairbanks then assumed the gavel and the real work of the convention began. William Lamb of Virginia moved the adoption of the rules of the last convention to govern this pending further action, and for the roll-call of States, in response to which the various State chairmen were to announce their delegates. At the suggestion of Gen. Grosvenor, the lists were handed up to the platform to be ready for the roll.

The announcement of Henry M. Teller to be Colorado's man on the resolutions committee gave the silver men their first chance to make their presence known, and they improved it by shrill cheers which



WILLIAM MCKINLEY.

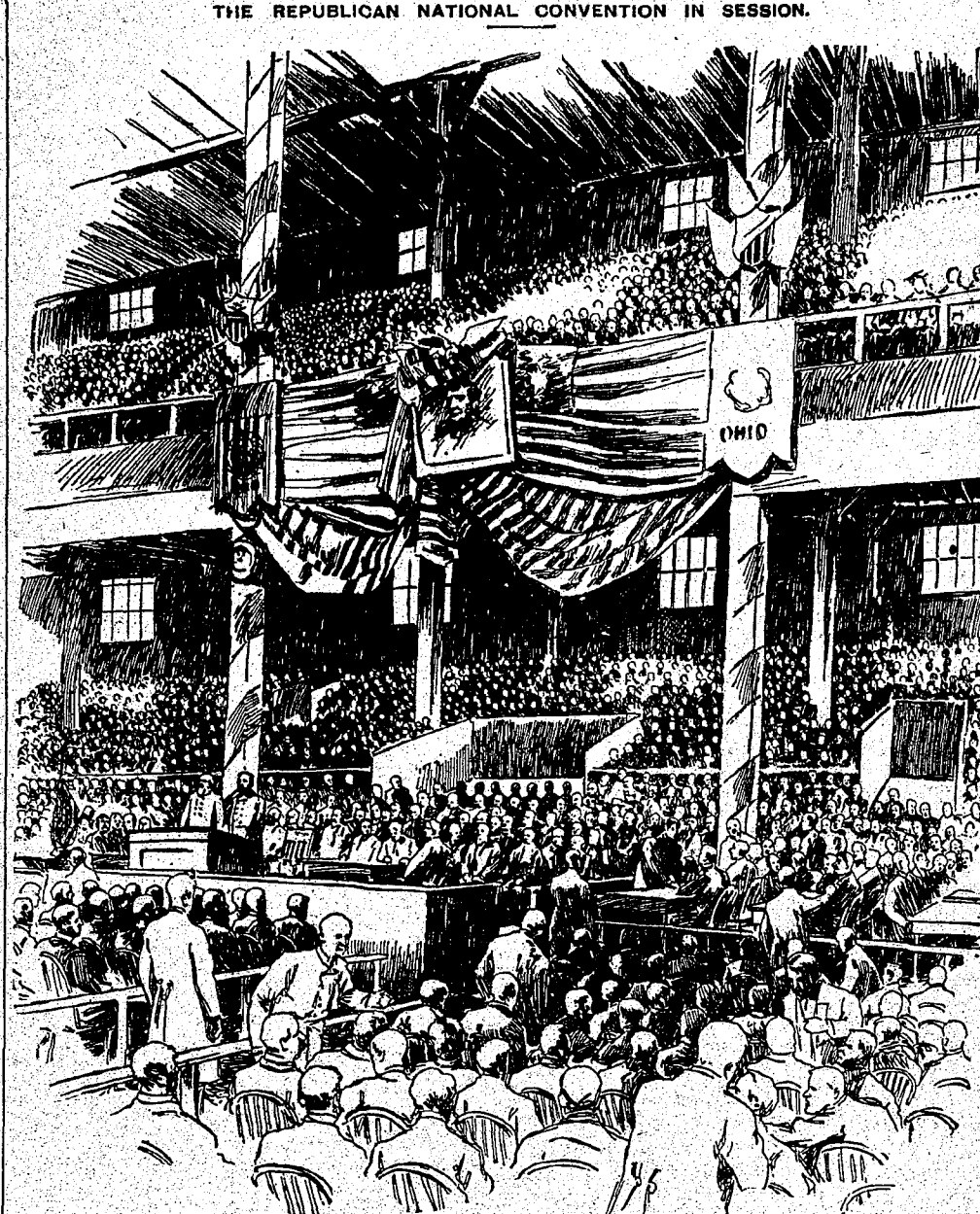
had their center in the Colorado section. There were more cheers for Senator Dubois of Idaho, the young silver leader; for Gen. Lew Wallace, the author-politician and friend of ex-President Harrison; for Henry Cabot Lodge, whose name brought a flutter of flags which the Bay State then had to their canvas, and for Merriam of Minnesota. When New York was reached John Raines was complimented and Edward Lauterbach got a volley. Gen. Grosvenor's name was applauded, and Foraker received a quick burst of sharp cheering.

At 1:20 Grosvenor moved that the convention adjourn until Wednesday morning at 10. The motion was carried, and there was a confused rush for the entrances.

WEDNESDAY MORNING.

Convention Permanently Organized with Thurston as Chairman.

The gavel was wielded Wednesday morning by Temporary Chairman Fairbanks, who was obliged to hammer vigorously when, at 11:40 o'clock, he attempted to quell the tumult into working order. On the platform at his left stood the portly form of Mark Hanna, and beside him, with a friendly hand on his shoulder, stood some confidantes into Mr. Hanna's ear, was Thomas Carter of Montana, the retiring chairman of the national committee. For five minutes Mr. Fairbanks rested on his own while the users prepared in futile attempts to persuade or compel compliance with the chairman's request. The convention was in comparative order upon the introduction of Dr. Wilbur G. Williams, pastor of the Union Methodist Episcopal Church of St. Louis, who made the prayer. As he



THE REPUBLICAN NATIONAL CONVENTION IN SESSION.

lifted his head at the conclusion of the prayer the crowd sank back in their seats and the convention was again under way. Senator Lodge, of Massachusetts, rose to ask for the committee on resolutions



THE MCKINLEY CLUB OF CANTON.

the privilege of sitting during the progress of the convention, reporting that the sub-committee had completed the platform, and that it was being considered by the full committee. Minor matters were brought to the attention of the convention by Powell Clayton, of Arkansas, and by a colored delegate from Alabama.

The chairman's call for the report of the committee on credentials met no response and that committee was passed. The report of the committee on permanent organization was received and adopted "mid loud protestations from some of the dissenters."

When the reading clerk, who intoned the committee's report to the house, announced the name of John M. Thurston of Nebraska as permanent chairman there was an eruption of flags and cheers from the delegates.

Senator Sewell, of New Jersey, and Congressman Serrano Paine, of New York, were designated to escort the permanent chairman to the platform. They marched down the main aisle, while the delegates jumped to their feet flitting flags and handkerchiefs and cheering shrilly. Mr. Fairbanks met the trio as it ascended the steps, and grasped the Nebraska Senator by the hand. Thurston faced the arena with his hands clasped behind him and began to speak. He said:

Gentlemen of the Convention: The happy memory of your kindness and confidence will abide in my heart forever. My sole ambition is to meet your expectations and I pledge myself to exercise the important duties of this high office with absolute justice and impartiality. I bespeak your cordial cooperation and support to the end that our country may be orderly dignified, as before this have been all the deliberations of the supreme council of the Republican party.

Eight years ago I had the distinguished honor to preside over the convention which nominated the last Republican President of the United States. To-day I have the further distinguished honor to preside over the convention which is to nominate the next President of the United States. This generation has had its object lesson, and the doom of the Democratic party is already pronounced. The American people will return the Republican party to power because they know that its administration will mean:

the protection of every American citizen against the depredations of the foreigner; the securing of the best market for American products and opening American factories to a free exchange of American goods; a pension policy just and generous to our living heroes and to the widows and orphans of their dead comrades; the government supervision and control of transportation lines and rates; the protection of the people from all unwholesome combinations and unjust exactions of aggregated capital and corporate power; an American welcome to every God-fearing, liberty-loving, Constitution-respecting, law-abiding, labor-seeking, decent man; the exclusion of all whose life is devoted to the destruction of the opportunities of American labor; the abolition of sectionalism—every star in the American flag shining for the honor and welfare and happiness of every commonwealth and of all the people; a deathless loyalty to all that is true and American, and a patriotism as eternal as the stars.

The punctuation of almost every sentence of the address was a period of yells, rounded off with a fringe of applause and stamping, and the delegates rose and waved their hats, flags and handkerchiefs with a prolonged cheer when Mr. Thurston finished.

As the demonstration ceased a letter was read from J. Henry Fort, chairman

of the Addicks and Cuney delegations in Delaware and Texas, and the recommitment of all other contests, than Mr. Fort demanded the previous question on the adoption of the majority report. Mr.



MCKINLEY PEOPLE AT THE OHIO HEADQUARTERS.

Hepburn moved to substitute the minority report. There was a general breaking up of benches and griding up of loins. The Pennsylvania delegation was in an up

REPUBLICAN NOMINEES FOR PRESIDENT AND VICE PRESIDENT.



WILLIAM MCKINLEY, of Ohio, and GARRETT A. HOBART, of New Jersey.

of the committee on credentials, announcing that the committee would be unable to report until afternoon. Thereupon Gov. Bushnell of Ohio moved that the convention take a recess until 2 o'clock. The motion was carried with a roar, and at 11:25 Chairman Thurston declared the convention in recess.

Proceedings in the Afternoon.

The people returned to the hall after the recess, hoping that the candidates would be nominated during the day and knowing that at any rate the hostilities would begin. As soon as the convention came to order, Mr. Fort of New Jersey moved to the fore with the report of the committee on credentials and the war was on. He reported that the Addicks people were unseated in Delaware and the Cuney people in Texas and as for the other contestants, the committee on credentials had accepted the report of the national committee. Congressman Hepburn of Iowa was alongside to stand for the minority. No sooner had he completed reading the minority report, which recommended the

roar. Platt dodged along the line of the New York delegation jostling down figures on a slip of paper. The leaders from the Southern States wrestled with the negro delegates. In Missouri corner Major Warner and Chauncey I. Filley glared at each other. The galleries sent down a confused sound of eager voices, and then, as the chairman's gavel fell, the hall became as quiet as if every man and woman of the 12,000 people had ceased breathing, and the roll call proceeded. When the roll call of States was completed there was a minute of anxiety while the clerks footed up the totals. When Chairman Thurston announced the result, 5884 for McKinley, against the result of 3394 for Hobart, the McKinleyites howled themselves hoarse. The report of the committee was declared adopted, and the convention adjourned, with the crowd still cheering and rushing after a day of burning interest.

The siege of Puerto Ortiz, Honduras, incident to the recent civil war in Nicaragua, has been raised.

MCKINLEY THE MAN.

Nominated by Republicans for President.

HOBART IS SECOND.

Both Candidates Nominated on First Ballot.

Nominations Are Made Unanimous and Delegates and Spectators Go Wild with Enthusiasm—Platform Adopted Advocating the Single Gold Standard—Free-Coinage Delegates Sever Their Connection with Former Associates—Detailed Description of Closing Scenes of the Convention.

The Republican national convention completed its work Thursday night. William McKinley, of Ohio, was nominated for President and Garrett A. Hobart, of New Jersey, for Vice-President on a platform that declares for a protective tariff and the single gold standard. The total vote cast for McKinley was 6014. Read received 844, Quay 604, Morton 55, Allison 354 and Cameron 1. No sooner had the chairman announced the result than Senator Cabot Lodge of Massachusetts moved to make the nomination unanimous. Among the first to second this were Gen. Hastings of Pennsylvania and Thomas Platt of New York. Gen. Henderson of Iowa followed. Amid a storm of howls, tooting of fish horns, waving of banners and the playing of the band the motion was put and carried. The pandemonium was so great that the chairman could not be heard.

When Senator Foraker, as chairman of the Ohio delegation, arose and cast 30 votes for the Buckeye man, the ballot stood 4674 for McKinley. Instantly the convention burst into a storm of enthusiasm. The roll call was continued, but it was only a matter of form. There was a moment of suspense until the vote had been announced, and then the vast assemblage burst into cheers and shouts of the wildest enthusiasm.

The first ballot was completed at 5:40, and it was 6 o'clock before the chairman was able to gain order and to recognize Senator Lodge, who moved that the nomination of McKinley be made unanimous. This served to bring forth another uproarous outburst.

After McKinley's nomination had been made unanimous and the chair had so declared, the convention proceeded to name a candidate for Vice-President. The name of G. A. Hobart of New Jersey, H. Clay Evans of Tennessee, Lippitt of Rhode Island, Walker of Virginia and Bulkeley of Connecticut were placed in nomination. The nomination of Hobart, like that of McKinley, was decided on the first ballot, and afterward made unanimous.

The third day's session of the Republican national convention was called to order by Chairman Thurston at 10:30 o'clock Thursday forenoon. Five thousand people stood outside the convention hall clamoring for admission and quarreling with doorknockers. Inside the hall there was a restless activity among the delegates and visitors and an eager desire to see the wheels move.

Chairman Thurston without any preliminaries plunged into business by announcing that the first thing on the program was the report of the committee on

SOCIETY MEETINGS.

M. E. CHURCH—Rev. R. L. Cope, Pastor. Services at 10:30 o'clock a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday school at 11 a.m. Prayer meeting every Tuesday evening at 7 1/2 o'clock. All are cordially invited to attend.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Rev. A. H. Mosser, Pastor. Services every Sunday morning and evening at the usual hour. Sunday-school following morning service. Prayer meeting every Wednesday evening.

DANISH EV. LUTHERAN CHURCH—Rev. A. Hendrick, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 10:30 a.m. and 7 p.m., and every Thursday at 7:30 p.m. Sunday-school at 2 p.m.

METHODIST PROTESTANT CHURCH—Rev. W. H. Mawhorter, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 7:30 p.m., and alternate Sundays at 10:30 a.m. Sunday-school at 2 p.m.

ST. MARY'S CATHOLIC CHURCH—Father H. Weber, Regular services the last Sunday in each month.

GRAYLING LODGE, No. 335, F. & A. M., meets in regular communication on Thursday evening on or before the full of the moon.

A. TAYLOR, Secretary. M. A. DATES, W. M.

MARVIN POST, No. 240, G. A. R., meets the second and fourth Saturdays in each month.

J. J. COVENTRY, Adjutant. W. S. CHALKER, Post Com.

WOMEN'S RELIEF CORPS, No. 162, meets on the 2d and 4th Saturdays at 2 o'clock in the afternoon.

MRS. M. E. HANSON, President. REBECCA WILSON, Sec.

GRAYLING CHAPTER, B. A. M., No. 121—Meets every third Tuesday in each month.

A. TAYLOR, Sec. W. F. BENJAMIN, H. P.

GRAYLING LODGE, I. O. O. F., No. 137—Meets every Tuesday evening.

J. PATTERSON, N. G. M. SIMPSON, Sec.

CRAWFORD TENT, K. O. T. M., No. 102—Meets every Saturday evening.

T. NOLAN, R. E. A. MCKAY, Com.

GRAYLING CHAPTER, ORDER OF EASTERN STARS, No. 83, meets Monday evening on or before the full of the moon.

DE ETTE BRADEN, W. M. JOSEPH TAYLOR, Sec.

COURT GRAYLING, I. O. F., No. 700—Meets second and last Wednesday of each month.

EDD BELL, R. S. J. WOODBURN, G. R.

GRAYLING HIVE, No. 64, L. O. T. M.—Meets every first and third Wednesday of each month.

JULIETTE BUTLER, Lady Com. POLLY COBURN, Record Keeper.

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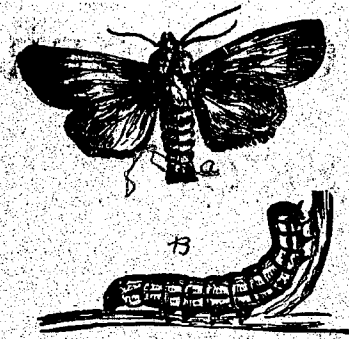
A Trial Order is what we ask

HELPFUL FARM HINTS

SUGGESTIONS FOR THE AGRICULTURIST AND STOCKMAN.

How to Combat the Army Worm—Box for Bunching Asparagus—Very Large Horses Not Desirable—Protecting Early Potatoes.

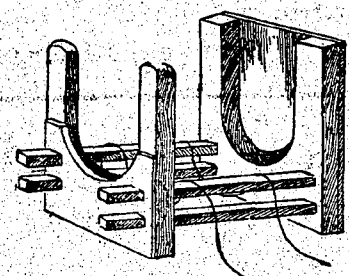
Battling an Old Enemy.
The army worm is making its appearance in a number of the Central Western States, notably Kansas, Missouri, Illinois and Southern Indiana. While during recent years this insect has done little damage, it is well to understand it. The worm is closely related to the cutworm, and hatches from eggs laid by a handsome brown moth, in light to ten days. They are at first green, but soon acquire longitudinal stripes of yellow, black, or green. The worms feed on any kind of grasses or grains, and



ARMY WORM; G. MOTH, L. LARVA.

become full grown in about a month after hatching. Unless the worms become very abundant they usually remain unnoticed, but if conditions are favorable armies sometimes appear, moving in solid masses across fields, destroying all vegetation. The full-grown larvae enter the ground, pupate in earthen cells, and emerge in about two weeks as moths. In some latitudes two, and frequently three, broods will develop in a single season. The worms are attacked by a great many enemies, such as birds, parasitic insects and infectious diseases. Their natural enemies usually hold them in check, so that there is little extended injury to crops. If, however, the worms are very numerous, the migration from one field to another may be prevented by constructing barriers, as in the case of chinch bugs. Deep furrows with perpendicular sides, boards set on edge with the upper edge smeared with tar, plowing under infested crops and rolling, have all proved efficacious in certain instances, and can all be tried with profit. Much was expected of the various fungous diseases which have not proved entirely satisfactory. Spraying infested crops with London purple or paris green has been tried with good results, but other methods should probably be resorted to first.

Marketing Asparagus.
When gathered, asparagus shoots should be assorted and made of as nearly a uniform length as possible, and made into bunches of one or two pounds each. The usual method is to make the tops even and cut the butts even. Asparagus may be kept fresh several days by immersing the bottom of the shoots in one or two inches of water in a cool place. For transportation to market, shallow boxes, a little deeper than the bunch, are best. The bunches should be tightly packed into such boxes to keep them from being bruised or otherwise injured. The asparagus buncher illustrated above is a style in common use. The rear part slides over the four light crosspieces and is made of hard wood. It can thus be easily



ASPARAGUS BUNCHER.

regulated to suit any length of asparagus stalks. Lay raffia or twine across the buncher and place the tip of the stalks against the end board. When the buncher is filled, the asparagus is easily tied.

Phosphate in Dry Seasons.
It is never advisable to sow phosphate with grains but in during a drought. If the seed comes in contact with the fertilizer it is very apt to be injured rather than benefited. If the fertilizer is broadcasted it has a drying effect on the soil, owing to the sulphuric acid which it contains. Often after wheat has been drilled with phosphate the tubes which the phosphate had choked will at first show the best wheat. But after heavy rains come to dissolve the phosphate these missed rows will lose their advantage while those phosphated will rapidly improve.

Improving Clay Soils.
Many heavy clay soils are improved by a mixture of sand with the surface soil. It is especially valuable for melons, cucumbers and early vegetables. A very slight covering of sand, less than an inch in depth, will suffice if the land is not plowed very deeply. The pulverization of clay soils is greatly helped by having some sand mixed with them, as this gives a chance for water to soak into the soil, and for frost to penetrate deeper. This is also greatly aided by under-draining, which almost all clay soils need.

Woodland Often an Expense.
While much is being said upon the subject of forest preservation, the most unprofitable land on farms now is that which has never been put in cultivation, and which, in most instances, is covered with a heavy undergrowth, and from which most of the valuable timber has been removed or has gone into decay. So far as profit is concerned, these acres had better be cleared up and put to some profitable use, as they are an expense to the farmers as they now stand.

Young Chickens in Wet Weather.
Until chickens have become full-feathered they are very tender, and especially liable to be injured by expo-

sure to wet. This is especially true if the mother is one of the rambling breeds, which show very little judgment in the care of their young. It is safe to keep the chicks in pens with open slats, so that the young can run out in due weather, while the hen is confined. The insects and bugs that young chickens find and do not eat are the best food for them, accompanied, as it is, by the exercise required to capture their prey.

Size of Farm Horses.
The large, overgrown horse is not always the strongest or best fitted even for work on the farm. There is always a considerable amount of roading to do, and if the roads are hard, and especially if they are stony, the heavy horse is very liable to go lame after being driven. His feet are not so tough as those of smaller and better horses, and this, besides his heavier weight, puts the large horse at a disadvantage on the road. There are also on the farm many kinds of work that require agility, quickness and endurance in horses rather than great strength. For all-around farm work there never was a better breed of horses than the old Morgans. Many farmers have learned this, and the horse that shows the Morgan characteristics, of moderate size, with compact, well-knit frame, will be preferred by them to the excessively large horses that attract most attention when exhibited at agricultural fairs.

Varieties in Timothy.
The West Virginia Experiment Station is testing specimens of timothy grass that ripen at different times and otherwise show such peculiarities that it is hoped to make new varieties of them. "We have not much faith that this can be done. Years ago, we have seen timothy that was very late in ripening, but it was always accounted for by the fact that it grew on low, wet ground, where it did not start to growing until very late. The heads of this late timothy were extremely long, some of them a foot or more in length, but the seed from these heads sown on warm upland produce timothy of the usual type, and which ripened at the usual time. The growth of timothy has always varied very much with the kind of soil it occupied, but the grass has its fixed characteristics that are common to all.

Protecting Early Potatoes.
Early potatoes in the garden may be protected against potato bugs and beetles by a board at each side of the row covered with netting, as shown in



TO PROTECT POTATOES.

this sketch. This will also conserve moisture, and if the soil is rich will make the crop earlier. Of course it is not practicable on a large scale, but applies to small gardens where poisons are not used.

Thinning Fruit.
In most sections this year the apple set of fruit is very heavy. Pears, peaches and other fruit in the Northern States will not need to be thinned, as the crop is light. There is danger, if the full set of apples is left on where the tree has blossomed very fully, that the tree may be enfeebled and thus fall a more ready prey to the blight. The loss of vigor caused by bearing is very obvious to the experienced eye of an orchardist as he sees the trees at a distance. The non-bearing trees will have a dark green foliage, while the bearing trees will show a paler green color, indicating the strain that bearing is on the trees. American Cultivator.

Orchard Grass with Clover.
Orchard grass goes with clover much better than timothy, though most farmers have got in the habit of seeding timothy and clover together. The orchard grass will not make a perfect sod if sown alone, as its habit is to grow in bunches and spread after the first year. When sown with clover the latter as it dies out leaves not only room but plant food, which the orchard grass avails itself of. Orchard grass and clover are both ready to cut together, and if cut early, as both should be, two and even three crops may be grown on rich land in a season.

The Progressive Dairyman.
The progressive dairy farmer belongs to an advanced class. Nowhere will a higher grade of intelligence be found in a farming community than one composed of dairymen whose dairying operations from start to finish are conducted on their own farms and in their own dairy-houses or rooms. If we expect the marketing of their products and conducted intelligently and with up-to-date herds, methods and appliances.

Agricultural Notes.
The advice is to sow crimson clover in the fall as early as is practicable. Many a worthless bog, if drained and cultivated a few seasons until in fine condition, will make the very best of grass land.

The absolute necessity of facing drouths and dry spells is evident. "We can no longer speak of irrigation as a Western topic.

In the Eastern States, with spraying, both Fameuse and Talman sweet apples do well, and are fairly profitable. Unless put in cold storage, however, the Fameuse disappears in December.

In a bulletin of the Vermont station is stated that tuberculosis is capable of producing tuberculosis in healthy cattle. This agrees with the results of the researches of Professor Virchow on the same subject.

GOWNS AND GOWNING

WOMEN GIVE MUCH ATTENTION TO WHAT THEY WEAR.

Brief Glances at Fanciful Fashions, Frivolous, Mayhap, and Yet Offered in the Hope that the Reading Public Realist to Wearied Woman-kind.

Gossip from Gay Gotham.
REPARATIONS are being made for a return to fashionableness of the tight dress sleeve. Just at present the bishop sleeve is in great favor on fancy and shirt waists, and summer dresses generally show no signs of lessening fullness; but remember that summer would not be chosen as the time for such a change, and prepared for a quick shift in the autumn. The designs are "busily making ready" for it, and some of their models are certainly inviting. Those shown in the accompanying illustrations will be incorporated in gowns for late summer and fall, and it then remains for women to indorse or refuse them. Recalling how long large sleeves of one sort or another have been stylish, it is safe to guess that tight ones will soon come in one shape or another.

Naturally the first attempts in this direction do not constitute a startling change, but are more in the nature of a compromise, still some of them are pronounced departures. Sleeves are seen that fit tightly from wrist to shoulder. Over the shoulder, rather as part of the neck finish than as an addition to the sleeve, a little full may hang, or there may be a slight draping—as if a lace edged handkerchief were folded comelywise, the point un-



A SOP TO THE ADMIRERS OF PUFFS.

der the arm, the ends tied on the top of the shoulder and the edge of the handkerchief draping the sides of the arm a bit at the top. Such fullness or drapery as there is is positively away up at the top of the arm, and frequently at the sides of the top, so that the line of the arm from wrist up over the shoulder is unbroken. Evening gowns are made with the arm exposed and undraped from the wrist to the tiny line of shoulder strap on top, while an arrangement of puffs set on the bodice under the arm spreads to either side of the arm at the top. Another daring change is shown in the first picture. Here is a dress of blue-colored silk, the sleeve fitted tightly from wrist to shoulder seam and armhole. A full is then set to the armhole, which falls over the top of the arm. The full has a little heading of pleated mauve satin that stands up smartly on the top of the shoulder. In many cases this full is slit, and that makes more apparent the tight fit of the sleeve beneath. Such a sleeve seems to add much to a woman's height, and she who has nice arms is sure to hail the return of a close fit for them as a good thing.

For her who cannot all at once give up her beloved puffs, there is a sleeve that fits closely from wrist to shoulder, and then is reinforced by a puff perched very high up on the arm and frequently divided on the very top of the arm, so that the tight fit shows. Such a sleeve is very dressy, and when the puff is made of light and gauzy stuff that appears nowhere else about the dress, one realizes that its removal will not interfere with the harmony of the gown and will leave it with an entirely undraped sleeve. In the example sketched for the second picture, the sleeve puff was organdie, and the tight sleeve and bodice were of linen, over which came embroidered linen.

In the next picture is presented an ingenious compromise, a sleeve that at



A HALF-WAY COMPROMISE.

the first seems to be only the drooping puff-top and close-fit-below sleeve that has been so generally worn, but it is really a sleeve that fits closely all the way up, and the puff, its outlines carefully following those of the long popular sleeve, is set on at the back of the arm where it gives the usual outline to the whole bodice, but at the same time does not interfere with the lines of the arm itself. When the puff is made of a material contrasting with the

rest of the sleeve the arm, as it shows close fitted, becomes the more conspicuous, but as a rule this transition sleeve endeavors to make itself inconspicuous by the use of one material. But one fabric was employed in this gown, tan cloth, which was simply trimmed with ecru embroidery. Even greater concession to the tendency to cling to a fashion once adopted is accomplished when the tight-fitting part, though it follows the outlines of the arm, still wrinkles and does not look too plain. The objection to this "drooping plainness" is chiefly made by pres-



EVEN ELBOWS SLEEVES TURN PROPHECY.

servers of arms that are just a little too thin.

The leg-o-mutton sleeve that a little while ago seemed to hold its characteristics so rigidly now would not be able to recognize any summons to "return to our mutton," for it is pushed and squeezed out of all resemblance, except a general one, to itself. The loose portion is now pushed up very high on the arm and inflated in bulges that are planned carefully not to interfere with the general contour of the arm, except in as arbitrary a way that the natural outline is emphasized. Sometimes the swell takes the shape of a pair of blown-up puffs that extend straight out from the shoulder, and at right angles to the top of the arm; at other times the inflations are at right angles to the sides of the arm. This last effect is gained by gathering the fullness into a series of puckers on the top of the arm, and often from these puckers a roll of ribbon will extend in epaulet fashion along the top of the shoulder, finishing with a little bow at the side of the neck band, thus adding to the slant of the shoulder. Other tight sleeves are so drolly draped with lace at the top along the sides and under the arm above the elbow that an effect of plumpness is suggested, though really the outline of the arm is masked.

The elbow puff is too dressy and too becoming to the woman whose fore arm and elbow are pretty to be dispensed with at once, but it is significant that its new designs, too, point the way to tight sleeves. As shown in the fifth of these sketches, the puff is pushed up high and the sleeve is brought to the elbow by a close fitting band or cuff finished with a fall of lace that hangs behind the elbow. In a little while the cuff will be all there is of the elbow-sleeve, and will have extended over the shoulder, while the lace at the elbow will constitute the only elaboration of the sleeve, except



PUFFS THAT ARE PRESENT BY SUFFERANCE.

the pretty curves of the arm itself. This upper puff is not only subject to being rolled up on the arm so far that it is hardly a puff at all, but it is slit lengthwise and then pushed toward the back of the arm, exposing at the front a tight fitting effect, while at the back the sleeve has still the look of the tight lower sleeve finished with the puff top. This treatment is displayed in the final picture, where blue, green and red striped silk gives the sleeves, and green silk the remainder. In the preceding gown the fabric was white silk striped with pale blue, the plastron being richly appliqued white satin.

Objectors to a return of tight sleeves declare that padding of the arms will be resorted to by women whose arms are not big enough to stand the test. They'd better take to exercising. Rub the arm round and round, clapping the arm with thumb and finger and then twisting this ring about the arm from wrist to shoulder, making the ring so close that the twisting is not easy. Remember that to rub up and down—that is, from the wrist to the shoulder—is to reduce the flesh on the arm, while the round and round motion increases the size and adds to the muscles. Nothing but patient kneading and rubbing with oil will help bony or sharp elbows, and no padding can be successfully applied to them. Remember, too, that a sleeve too tight stops the circulation, makes the hands red and tends to attenuate the arm. A sleeve may be made very tight at the wrist and very long, and without bagging it may be rather loose above the elbow. This will give an effect of taper to the arm. It seems a pity that the fashion of slipping down the fullness or the elaboration from the shoulder to wherever it is most becoming to the arm seems not to be longer countenanced. As for the woman with pretty arms, and she is usually a girl that is pretty generally, when you suggest tight sleeves to her she responds with a smile of welcome that will make the coming change progress rapidly.

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HOUSEHOLD.

Mockerel a la Hollandaise.
Clean the fish, as many as required, according to size; wash and dry them, remove the backbone, rub the inside with salt and set them aside. Put into a saucepan a few shallots, mushrooms and parsley, all well chopped; toss them in butter till tender, and in the meantime prepare a stuffing with cold remains of fish, pounded sardines, a couple of anchovies, the rose and liver of the fish, all mixed with a little butter, and if necessary slightly moistened with a tablespoonful of stock; fill the fish with this paste after having well mixed it in a mortar with the chopped shallots, etc. Tie the fish in buttered paper dipped in olive oil, and grill over a brisk fire. Serve, after having taken off the paper, with a tomato sauce.

When Tablecloths Show Wear.
When tablecloths begin to show wear at the sides from constant folding the whole has a shabby appearance which distresses the tidy housekeeper. The tablecloth will generally have a few spare inches at either side so draw a thread the length of the cloth and carefully cut off the strip beyond it, treating the ends in the same way if shabby. Turn down and make fresh hems, and by this means a new, strong edge will be obtained, and the places where the wear from folding has been hardest will be altered, thus throwing the wear onto a fresh place, and the life of the tablecloth will be prolonged. Dinner napkins should be treated in the same way, but only half an inch to an inch should be cut off them.

Lemonade that May Be Bottled.
This is a very good kind of lemonade to make for bottling, and will keep some time. Two or three teaspoonfuls added to a tumbler of cold water makes a very refreshing substitute for lemon squash. Take five pounds of loaf sugar and one quart of cold water, and let it boil gradually. When quite boiling pour it on to three ounces of citric acid and two drachms of essence of lemon. When this is perfectly cold, bottle for use. The cost is small and all ingredients very easy to procure.

Orange Roller Poles.
Make a light dough, the same as for apple dumplings, roll it out in a narrow, long sheet about a quarter of an inch thick. Spread thickly over it peeled and sliced oranges, sprinkle it plentifully with white sugar, scatter over all a large teaspoonful of grated orange peel, then roll it up, fold the edges well to keep the juices from running out, place in steamer and steam hard for an hour and three-quarters. Serve with lemon sauce.

Tomato Sandwiches.
Half a pound of butter, three tablespoonfuls of mixed mustard, three tablespoonfuls of oil, a little paprika, salt, the yolk of one egg. Mix together very smooth and set on the ice. Chop some ham and tongue in equal proportions and blend all well together. Cut the bread very thin, spread with the mixture and roll.

Curried Eggs.
Slice two onions and fry in butter; add a tablespoonful of curry powder and one pint of good broth or stock; stew till onions are quite tender, add a cup of cream thickened with a few drops of rice flour, simmer a few moments, then add eight or ten hard-boiled eggs; cut in slices and heat them well, but do not boil.

Rhubarb Cream Pie.
One pint of stewed, sliced rhubarb, one pint of sweet cream, two ounces of pulverized crackers, four ounces of sugar, three eggs. Beat eggs and sugar well, stir in the cracker smoothly, and add the rhubarb last. Pour into a deep plate lined with good paste, and bake in a moderate oven.

Strawberries for Breakfast.
Select some unusually large berries, shake them free from dust and serve them unhusked in plates with the hulls uppermost. In the center of each plate place a small coffee-cupful of powdered sugar. The strawberries may be dipped in the powdered sugar and eaten from the hulls.

Coddled a la Mode.
This upper puff of coddled picked up fine, two cups of mashed potatoes, one pint of cream or milk, two eggs well beaten, half a teaspoon of butter, salt and pepper. Mix well; bake in dish from twenty to twenty-five minutes.

Hints.
Meat and fowl may be more tender if, when they are boiling, a teaspoonful of vinegar be added to the water.

Do not wash oilcloths or linoleum in soap suds. Wash them with tepid water and wipe with a cloth dampened in equal parts of cold milk and water.

To remove the finer marks from varnished furniture rub them with a cloth dampened with sweet oil. To remove them from oiled furniture use kerosene oil.

To prevent a bruise from discoloring, apply immediately hot water, or, if that is not at hand, moisten some dry starch with cold water and cover the bruised place.

When baking cake, on removing it from the oven place the tin containing the cake on a damp towel for a moment, and the cake may readily be taken from the tin without sticking.

White suede slippers may be cleaned with equal parts of powdered alum and fuller's earth. Apply to the slippers with a dry brush and rub them until clean. For glace kid slippers use gasoline, and apply it with a flannel cloth.

Kerosene oil may be entirely removed from light carpets, rugs or woollen goods by covering the oil spot thickly with buckwheat flour and letting it remain twelve hours, then brushing it off and applying fresh flour until the oil has disappeared.

ENGLISHMAN MADE OUR SEAL

We Are Indebted to a Baronet for the Design Adopted to Congress.
The great seal of the United States is of peculiar interest from the fact that it is possibly the only one in the world that was designed for a government by the subject of an opposing government. We owe our coat-of-arms to Sir John Preston, a baronet of the West of England, who was a warm friend of America, and an accomplished antiquarian. His admiration for Washington undoubtedly influenced his design, as the Washington arms are rather similar to our seal. Originally the selection of the seal was left to a committee appointed by Congress, and composed of Benjamin Franklin, John Adams and Thomas Jefferson, and they employed a French West Indian named



GREAT SEAL OF THE UNITED STATES.

Du Sable, not only to furnish designs, but to sketch such designs as were suggested by themselves. In one of his drawings the artist displayed on a shield the armorial ensigns of the several nations from whence America had been peopled, embracing those of England, Scotland, France, Germany and Holland.

After several other committees had vainly tried to perfect a seal which should meet the approval of Congress, Charles Thomson, its secretary, several years later received from John Adams, then in London, an exceedingly simple and appropriate device suggested by Sir John Preston. It consisted of an escutcheon, bearing thirteen perpendicular stripes, white and red, with chief blue, and spangled with thirteen stars, and, to give it great consequence, he proposed placing it on the breast of an American eagle without supporters, as emblematic of self-reliance. At last this met with general approval in and out of Congress, and



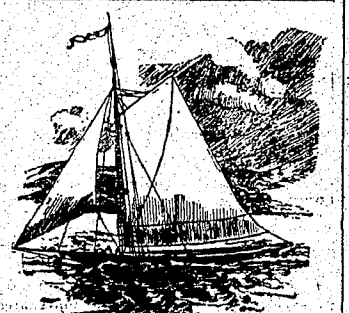
SEAL OF THE UNITED STATES.

was adopted in June, 1782. This seal continued in use for fifty-nine years. The present seal differs from it only in detail of execution. The design of the reverse has a pyramid, over which there is an eye in a triangle. For some reason this side of the seal was not cut then, nor has it been cut since, but has been allowed to go unnoticed officially until the present day. The second seal was cut in 1842, Daniel Webster then being Secretary of State. This one was continued in use up to 1885, when the seal now in use was cut.—New York Herald.

KAISER'S NEW YACHT.

Came Out of Her Flying Tests with Flying Colors.

Emperor William's new yacht, Meteor, passed through her first racing tests and came out of them with flying colors. His Majesty's cutter was designed by Mr. Watson, the famous marine architect, and built by D. & W. Henderson. Of the other big boats in the Royal Yacht Club regatta, the only one which stood any chance of holding its own with the German monarch's yacht was the Britannia, which is owned by the Prince of Wales. The behavior of the Meteor, immensely pleased the racing critics, who say that she is the greatest yacht for a light wind ever turned out in England. Her builders and designer designed and built Valkyrie, and Meteor is infinitely speedier and better fashioned. Experts hold that in a blow the Meteor would be a dangerous craft for any racing vessel afloat. Great things may be expected of her before the aquatic season is at an end. In her second race Meteor was well in front at the finish, and Britan-



THE METEOR.

nia was again second. In view of her fast sailing qualities it was believed the Emperor would enter his boat for the America's cup, but her master says Meteor will not sail in any but European waters.

The Handsomest Man in Europe.
Goethe was pronounced "the handsomest man of Europe." He was a little over six feet in height, but so well proportioned that he did not seem tall; his features were of the Roman type, his hair rather light than dark and his whole appearance commanding.

"There's one thing," he said, jeeringly, "men never get together and talk about one another the way women do." "No," she answered, "I don't think they do. There is nothing interesting to say about them."—Washington Star.

"This isn't the smoking car, is it?" said a man who had just entered to another passenger. "No," replied the latter, as he looked about and saw several pairs of jaws in operation. "This is the chew-chew car."—Pittsburg Chronicle.

If a man remains poor all his life it is because he failed to take advantage of his constant association with fools.

SERMONS OF THE WEEK

The Grace of God.—Every man needs the grace of God, and therefore every man ought to pray, and ought to go to church to do so.—Rev. J. T. Waterstick, Catholic, Philadelphia, Pa.

Inheritance.—The memory of a father's character, the remembrance of a mother's Christian life, are the sweetest, strongest, surest inheritance that we can leave to our children.—Rev. Dr. Williamson, Christian Church, Atlanta, Ga.

True to Self.—You can never be true to truth, you can never be true to another till you are true to yourself.—Rev. Anna Shaw, at San Francisco, Cal.

Liberty.—No one has a right to demand or demand any man's religion or their Bible, or throw away the Bibles of the world because they don't know their meaning—maybe because they never read them.—Rev. Dr. Astor, Spiritualist, San Antonio, Texas.

Love.—Nothing was ever settled by violence, and nothing ever will be. We must become great enough to love, and then will come the universal reign of peace. Love is hope to the hopeless and help to the helpless.—Rev. C. L. Hyde, Congregationalist, Toledo, Ohio.

Peace.—The forces that keep England and America from crossing swords are not commercial, but moral. The moral sense has grown so strong under the development of the English and American Constitutions as forever to preclude war between the two nations.—Rev. Dr. Hartman, Baptist, Cleveland, Ohio.

Heavenly Religion.—Buddhism only recognizes a salvation that any man can gain for himself in this world. Mohammedanism has no atonement. Heavenly religions have no high motives and lofty ideas. There is nothing to exalt hope when a personal God is denied.—Rev. C. B. Galloway, Presbyterian, Nashville, Tenn.

Real Religion.—All forms may be stripped from religion and Christianity remain intact, for it dwells in the heart. It is moral and spiritual truth and not churches, altar and music. It is the acceptance of truth and making it the rule of life.—Rev. Dr. Marlett, Methodist, Tacoma, Wash.

Preaching.—A good preacher can do much to add to the pleasure and satisfaction of our lives by discoursing in an intelligent, graceful way. There is an art in preaching which all of us have seen at times, and the right kind of preaching does much to make the world brighter, happier and better, and makes us all better satisfied with ourselves, but preaching is a vain and futile thing unless it can succeed in establishing belief in the resurrection of the Christ.—Rev. M. B. Wharton, Baptist, Norfolk, Va.

Wild Oats.—It is a matter of common observation that people of ordinary intellect in other matters will have a mouthful of apologies for the vices and excesses of youth, but when they go to the devil, all under the spell that passion casts, is a fit preparation for future purity of manhood.—Rev. George Clark Peck, Methodist, Brooklyn, N. Y.

The Ideal Man.—The ideal man is on the way, but not yet arrived. Nature has not been fitted 1,000,000 years or so to produce a Vanderbilt, a Carnegie, a Rockefeller. Pushing by unseen forces man has reached the height called material power and enterprise, and before his opening vision rises the height still more sublime—spiritual culture.—Rev. G. A. White, Universalist, Chicago, Ill.

Obedience.—A child that grows up to manhood or womanhood without having learned the duty of obedience, and without having acquired a keen sense of personal responsibility for its conduct and accountability for it, is fertile soil in which the devil may sow his seeds of anarchy and lawlessness, with every reason to expect a rich harvest.—Rev. L. A. Banks, Methodist, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Life's School.—Wherever we go we have much to learn, and thus all time and eternity are but the various schools, primary, secondary and college, in which mankind are being united into larger thought and deeper faith. No church has reached the final truth, no creed is surely the closing up of the case between man and God, but there is always new revelations awaiting the honest, inquiring soul.—Rev. George A. Thayer, Unitarian, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Sunday Bicycling.—Do not think that I discountenance wholly the use of the wheel on Sunday. If a spin in the early morning will bring the color to your cheeks and will stimulate your brain, then it is not only your right, but your duty to take it, for the body is the temple of the soul and it is your duty to preserve it. Don't confound license with liberty. Let the bicycle be your servant, not your master.—Rev. C. J. Greenwood, Baptist, New York.

Curious Wedding Present.
A curious wedding present has just been forwarded to Schloss Langenburg from the Palais Edinburg in Coburg. It consists of a large photograph of Prince and Princess Ernst of Hohenzollern-Langenburg, set in a handsome frame composed, not of wood, but marble and chocolate. At each corner very natural bunches of pink roses with delicate foliage, all made of marzipan, prove what wonders patience and practiced fingers can achieve in the confectionary art.

Dreaded by Elephants.
There exists a small reptile of which elephants have a very peculiar dread, and against which neither their sagacity nor power can defend them. This diminutive creature gets into the trunk of the elephant, and pursues its course until it finally fixes in its head, and by keeping him in constant agony tortures the stupendous animal to death.

The big sleeves the girls wear are very becoming if they can eat dinner in them without getting them in the butter.

The people wouldn't mind the fact that the women are in the saddle, if they were not riding half-fallen.

The Avalanche.

O. PALMER, Editor & Proprietor.

THURSDAY, JUNE 25, 1896.

Entered in the Post Office, at Grayling, Mich., as second-class matter.

POLITICAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

REPUBLICAN NATIONAL TICKET

FOR PRESIDENT,

WILLIAM MCKINLEY, Jr.,

—OF OHIO.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

GARRETT A. HOBART, of

NEW JERSEY.

Our Candidates.

None but the most virulent of the opposition will say aught against the personnel of the Republican candidates above named, and they will only meet the opposition given by those who oppose the theory of Protection, or differ with the expressed Republican doctrine on finance.

Mr. McKinley is recognized throughout the world as a proper and able standard bearer for the party which holds to the American idea of Protection to American Industries and American labor, and reciprocity in our dealings with foreign nations. On this line will be fought the battles of the coming campaign, and no one can doubt the result.

The financial plank which has almost broken the sturdy "Hinglish" art of the only News Tribune Scripps, will be accepted as the correct solution of that problem, wherever it is understood, except by the ultra silverites, who have mines to sell, or their products, at twice their value. When the people know that this declaration is, in brief, to keep the money of the country on its present safe foundation, and that under the present law Congress can have all the silver of the world coined, if required, at such times, and in such quantities as the business of the country shall demand, the cry for "Free Silver" will grow fainter, and will realize the wisdom of the party action in providing that every dollar shall be worth every other dollar in all transactions.

Give the Republican silver men of the West a little time to think. They will come out all right.

Mexican dollars are selling in New York at 54 cents. Mexico has free coinage of silver.

Democrats are afraid to discuss the tariff question this year. This is the reason they are howling for silver.

The Democratic and Mugwump brethren have been making diligent inquiry, and find "there is nothing the matter with Hanna."

The people wanted a man for the Presidency, who of himself was a platform for protection, and they got him.

The Detroit Tribune says that it has not bolted the Republican party, but that the party has bolted the Tribune. It is a good time for the subscribers to bolt, and many will do it.

With McKinley for President and Reed for Secretary of State, the United States would have an administration superior to any since the days of the immortal Lincoln.—Alpha Pioneer.

Statistics show that the number of sheep in Michigan has been reduced 30 to 35 per cent in the past year. That's the way the Wilson tariff bill works.

Mr. Cleveland is quoted as saying that he will be glad when the time comes to leave Washington. His joy will be as nothing compared to that of the people.—Kansas City Journal.

The ugly fact that the democratic rule has added \$262,000,000 to the public debt in a time of peace is alone sufficient to make the voting of the Republican ticket a patriotic duty.—Globe Democrat.

An interesting contest for the congressional nomination in this district was assured with Messrs. Crump, Dufee and Gordon in the field, but now the plot thickens and Hon. Temple Emery, of Iosco and Bay, it is said, will enter the race. "Lay on Macduff, and damn'd be who first cries hold, enough!"—Cheboygan Tribune.

If newspaper comment is any criterion State Accountant O. C. Thompson will be nominated for Auditor General by acclamation. Those who know him best say the Republican party would make no mistake in selecting him for this important position, and that he would prove a fit successor to the present incumbent.—Cheboygan Tribune.

Additional Locals.

H. Hamman, of Lewiston, was in town last Saturday, taking in the Ball Game, while Mrs. B. and the children visited with grandfather Hanson.

Aaron Jones, now of Bay City, and Messrs. Bailey and Calkins, of Gaylord, will assist the Grayling Orchestra in furnishing music for the Commencement Exercises, this evening.

Cheboygan Chapter, Order of the Eastern Star, an auxiliary to the Masonic order, was organized Monday evening, at Masonic Hall, with twenty-one charter members.—Cheb. Tribune.

The law makes it the duty of every owner, possessor or occupier of land to cut or cause to be cut down all the Canada thistles, growing thereon, or the highway, passing by or through the same, so often in every year as shall be sufficient to prevent them from going to seed. A fine of \$10 is provided for neglect to do so.

Several of our citizens were surprised, Monday, on taking up the Detroit Tribune. As they read, they would turn the paper to look at the heading, and then began a critical examination. They thought the kids had put a Tribune head on the Free Press, or some other democratic sheet. The idiosyncrasy of the Tribune is apparent.

F. L. Michelson, one of the managers of Salling, Hanson & Co., was in the village last Wednesday, seeing to the shipping of a carload of goods to their farm near Houghton Lake. Mr. Michelson gave the News to understand from our conversation with him that the firm contemplated starting a small town in that vicinity, by erecting a mill, building a store and platting out a portion of the land into village lots. In regard to the talk of running a railroad from Grayling, he did not give us any definite information; but it is safe to say that within a year or two a second Lewiston will be erected in Roscommon county by this enterprising company.—Ros. News.

Locals—Roscommon News.

Mrs. M. F. Merrill, was in Grayling yesterday.

Rev. Graft, of Jack Pine, attended church here Wednesday evening.

Chester Lelline, of South Branch, was doing business in Bay City, the first of the week.

F. L. Michelson, of Grayling, we are informed, has purchased the Hall farm, at Houghton Lake.

C. L. Brown, of Gerrish, informs us that he has new potatoes fit for use, from seed planted April 11th. How is that for Northern Michigan?

There is much talk of having a celebration at Roscommon, and the Eagle will no doubt scream with all its might here, two weeks from tomorrow—July 4th.

Peter Hanson, who is on Salling, Hanson & Co.'s farm at Houghton Lake, came to Roscommon Wednesday, after a load of household goods for the farm.

The M. C. B. B. Co. offers a reward of \$250 for information leading to the arrest of the party that placed obstructions on the track just south of Roscommon, on the night of May 23d.

Lewiston Locals.—Journal.

Rather a severe hail storm Sunday, but no damage was done in this vicinity.

Mrs. S. Peterson returned Saturday from a month's visit with friends in Saginaw and Bay City.

Mrs. Hanson came up from Grayling, Saturday, to make her daughter, Ms. R. Bay, a short visit.

Mrs. Peter Johnson came up from Grayling, yesterday, to make her sister, Mrs. C. B. Johnson, a short visit.

The Ladies' Aid Society will serve Ice Cream in Dr. Travers' rooms, on Saturday, June 27th, from 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

Mrs. D. M. Kneeland and children, departed yesterday for Milwaukee, where they will make an extended visit with relatives. Mr. Kneeland accompanied them on their journey as far as Bay City.

John J. Carton, of Flint, Grand Master of the Masonic order of Michigan, was in town on Tuesday, looking after the interest of the order in Lewiston. We understand he is willing to grant a dispensation to the order here, and that they will soon be ready to conduct travelers east.

A party of enthusiastic fishermen, comprising Sheriff Nelson, Druggist Stevenson, Landlords Peterson and Johnson, Lumberman McMullen and Pat Welch, departed on Wednesday for the Au Sable river on an extended trout fishing expedition. With the liberal supply of provisions and bait taken along we expect that they will have a glorious time, and return with trout galore.

The General Planks of the Platform

Under our system of government by party the great political organizations are given only one chance every four years to declare themselves on the live questions of the day. What is written and adopted as a platform for the candidates for President and Vice President to stand on furnishes no less than the basis on which must rest all the structures of the party during the next four years. The two parties made their campaigns of 1894 on the issues presented by the platforms of 1892. The democratic tried to get off their platform but they could not do it. They were held to it, by the logic of politics.

The platform adopted at St. Louis bears every evidence of having been prepared with the greatest possible care. The place of honor is given to protection, with its two companion pieces, reciprocity and merchant marine. The country is even more thoroughly convinced now than it was two years ago that a protective tariff is necessary, and that to supplement it with reciprocity and the revival of American shipping, would be in the same line of policy.

The next plank disposed of the much-vaunted question of money, which is a subject of separate discussion. Then followed what may be called the general planks. In the first rush of events such features of a platform are overlooked, but they are entitled to careful consideration.

First under the head comes the recognition of veterans rights, and the severe arraignment of this democratic administration for the way it has conducted the pension bureau. Then comes the foreign policy. There is no jingoism, but there is ringing patriotism. "Firm, vigorous and dignified," are the terms employed in the opening, and that with special reference to our interests in the Western hemisphere. The party is then committed to the control of the Hawaiian Islands by the United States, the retention of the Nicaragua Canal as an American enterprise, and to the purchase of the Danish Islands in the West Indies as a naval station. The sufferings of the Armenians are duly remembered, the Monroe doctrine stoutly reaffirmed and sympathy with the Cubans warmly expressed. Senator Lodge of Massachusetts is much in evidence in the foreign plank of the platform, and still more so on the plank on immigration. The party is pledged to a more rigid enforcement of the policy of keeping out the hordes of immigrants who are such a menace to American labor and to American institutions. The future extension of civil service is favored, and the protection of voters in their rights as voters demanded.

Lynching is condemned, without going into particulars as to locality and color. National arbitration, as asked for by the railway men of the country, is favored. The passage of the pending homestead bill was advocated. The position in regard to the territories, is the same as formerly, except that it is recommended that Alaska have representation in Congress; that is a delegate in the House. Sympathy is expressed with all wise and legitimate efforts to lessen and prevent the evils of intemperance, and promote morality.

The final plank of all relates to the rights of women. The party is not pledged to female suffrage, but it is to equal pay for equal work, the protection of the home and the enlargement of the sphere of woman's usefulness.

This is a platform on which the Republican party can afford to stand. It is only necessary to carry these ideas into practical effect to restore the United States to prosperity.—Inter Ocean.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder
World's Fair Highest Award.

Financial Plank—Republican Platform.

We give herewith the financial plank of the platform adopted by the National Convention at St. Louis, to which the free silverites are objecting. It is as sound as the currency which it favors, and our readers will have no difficulty in understanding it, and no honest republican can object to it: "The Republican party is unreservedly for sound money. It caused the enactment of the law providing for the resumption of specie payments in 1879; since then every dollar has been as good as gold.

We are unalterably opposed to every measure calculated to debase our currency or impair the credit of our country. We are therefore opposed to the free coinage of silver except by international agreement with the leading commercial nations of the world, which we pledge ourselves to promote, and until such agreement can be obtained, the existing gold standard must be preserved. All our silver and paper currency must be maintained at parity with gold, and we favor all measures designed to maintain inviolably the obligations of the United States and all our money, whether coin or paper, at the present standard of the most enlightened nations of the earth."

Some one has said the veterans of the war for the Union are an army without reinforcements. Every such spectacle as that presented Memorial Day emphasizes this point. The men who entered the army at the age of 20 in 1861 are now 55; those who enlisted at the age of 30 are now 65, and those who went into the army in '64 at the age of 50 are now 62. The very youngest man who saw much service must be over 45, the age limit at the beginning of the war.—There were many men who entered the service at the age of 40, and these are 75 years old. All ages and ranks were in evidence, Saturday, but there were not as many of any age or rank as last year.

When the ranks of the army of the Potomac or the army of the Cumberland were depleted by battle or by the hardships of long campaigns, reinforcements were called for, and they came. But the ranks of the veterans have been thinning for thirty years, and there have been no reinforcements; there can be none. Advancing age claims no more victims now than battle did in war times; but no new men step forward to fill the vacancies. When a leader like Fairchild or a private in some humble home drops out the roll is shortened that much. There are never any additions.

The shrinkage is inevitable as fate, and it is a realization of this that gives to each succeeding Memorial day a new pathos. The veterans in the procession and those on duty in the cemeteries were the same who marched and fought, and suffered 30 and 35 years ago. There were men in the line who were at Vicksburg, Shiloh, Stone River, Chickamauga, at Gettysburg, Petersburg and Appomattox, and who were not laggards in skirmish or battle. They wondered thirty years ago that they lived through the storm of war; they wonder now that they lived to this day in time of peace. But when they go there are none to take their places.

This thought does not disturb the sympathizers of the "lost cause," but it depresses the people who treasure the principles for which these men fought and who appreciate the value of the restored Union. They wish the fading column could be reinforced, but they know that it is a vanishing glory.—Inter Ocean.

Discovery Saved His Life.

Mr. G. Gallouette, druggist, Beaverville, Ill., says: "To Dr. King's New Discovery I owe my life. Was taken with La Grippe and tried all the physicians for miles about, but of no avail, and was given up and told I could not live. Having Dr. King's New Discovery in my store I sent for a bottle and began its use and from the first dose began to get better, and after using three bottles was up and about again. It was worth its weight in gold. We won't keep stock in our house without it." Get a free trial bottle at L. Fournier's Drug Store. 2

Great Slaughter Sale!

OUR ENTIRE STOCK OF

Dry Goods, Clothing, Boots and Shoes,

Ladies and Gents' Furnishings, Hats, Caps,

and in fact every thing and any thing, has to go,

Commencing on Saturday, June 6th,

and continuing until further notice. I do not inaugurate a Special Sale after the Fourth of July, but do it now in the best season of the year, when you need the goods. We are here for business, and we mean business.

Below we quote you prices that will open your eyes:

Indigo Prints 3½ cents per yard, Best 5 cents.
Light Prints 3½ cents per yard.
Apron Gingham, best makes, 5 cents per yard.
Dress Gingham, from 4 cents per yard to 8 cents, best.
Outing Flannel, big assortment, 5 cents per yard.
Exclusive Dress Patterns in
Dimities, Linen, Percales, Ducking Chambray, Figured Lawn,
12½ to 18 cents per yard.
Ladies Hose 5 cents per pair, or 6 pairs for 25 cents.
Ladies Fine Hose 15 cents per pair, or 3 pairs for \$1.00.
Good heavy Unbleached Cotton, 36 inches wide, 4 cents per yard.
Good heavy Bleached Cotton, 36 inches wide, 5 cents per yard.
All Linen Crash, 5 cents per Yard and up, best 8 cents per yard.

Men's Good Overalls, 30 cents per pair.
Men's Good Apron Overalls, 35 cents per pair.
Men's Good every day Working Shirts, 19 cents each.
Men's Socks, six pairs for 25 cents.
Men's Socks, best made, 25 cents per pair.
Men's Working Pants (not 69 cent Overalls) 75 cents per pair.
Men's Fine Night Shirts, embroidered, 75 cents each.

We have not space enough to quote further prices, but they are all reduced in proportion on Clothing, Hats, Caps, Shoes, &c. Take advantage of this

Tremendous Cut Rate Sale to save money. A word to the wise is sufficient. Come early and avoid the rush. As ever

Your business friends

H. JOSEPH Co.,

Cash Outfitters, and the only REALLY One Price Clothing, Dry Goods, Hat, Cap, Boot and Shoe Store, in Grayling, Mich.

Better Health Than Ever

"An attack of La Grippe, three years ago, left me a physical wreck, and being naturally frail and delicate, it seemed as if I never should rally again. Induced at last to try

AYER'S Sarsaparilla

I was surprised after taking it two weeks, to find I was gaining strength, and now I am pleased to say I am enjoying better health than I have had before in my life."—EVA BRACE, Lincoln, Ill.

Highest Awards
World's Fair
Chicago.

Bucklin's Arnica Salve.

THE BEST SALVE in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by L. Fournier, druggist.

Edw. Atkinson shows that scarcely twelve per cent of the mortgages held on Western farms are held by Eastern capitalists. He has found that farmers are about as often the lenders as they are borrowers. This does not agree with the ideas promulgated by the free silverites; but so much the worse for the ideas.

Cure for Headache.

As a remedy for all forms of Headache, Electric Bitters has proved to be the very best. It effects a permanent cure, and the most dreadful habitual sick headaches yield to its influence. We urge all who are afflicted to procure a bottle, and give this remedy a fair trial. In cases of habitual constipation, Electric Bitters cures by giving the needed tonic to the bowels, and few cases long resist the use of this medicine. Try it once. Large bottles only 50 cents at L. Fournier's Drug Store. 2

"The man of the standing ad is the backbone of the newspaper, and the solid man of the community. In winter or summer, in sunshine or rain, his name greets the people with each issue of the paper, and people come in time to regard him as well established in a successful business, whether they have been his patrons or not. Nothing succeeds like success, and the public once getting the idea that a man is doing well, stand ever ready to patronize him naturally in his line. In this simple fact lies the whole secret of his success of persistent advertising."

Farmers, Attention!

LOOK HERE!

NOW IS THE TIME TO CONSIDER

THE USE OF Phosphate,

Land Plaster,

Potato Grower,

Clover Seed,

Timothy Seed,

Millet Seed,

BARBED WIRE, &c., &c.

Call at our Store and we will quote you prices which are right,

SALLING, HANSON & CO.

NEW LOCATION AND NEW GOODS.

I have moved into the Wight building, next door to the Post Office, where I shall be pleased to see all my old, and many new patrons. I have just received a full line of

CANNED GOODS, CONFECTIONERY, CIGARS,

Story Papers, Soft Drinks. Lunches served. Give me a call.

J. W. SORENSON, Grayling, Michigan

Mortgage Foreclosure.

WHEREAS, Default has been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage bearing date the 27th day of March, A. D. 1894, and executed by John W. Wallace and Jane Wallace, his wife, of Crawford County, in the State of Michigan, to William Corning, of Rochester, New York, and recorded on the 19th day of March, A. D. 1894, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, in Liber A of mortgages on pages 412 and 413, in the office of the Register of Deeds for Crawford County, Michigan;

AND WHEREAS, the amount claimed to be due for principal and interest, at the date of this notice, is the sum of \$223.52, and no proceedings at law or in equity having been instituted to recover the same or any part thereof, therefore notice is hereby given that on the 30th day of September, A. D. 1896, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, standard time, at the Court House in the City of Grayling, County of Crawford, and State of Michigan, (that being the place where the Circuit Court of said County of Crawford is held) by virtue of the power of sale in said mortgage contained, and in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, there will be sold at public auction, to the highest bidder, the premises described in said mortgage, or sufficient portion thereof, to satisfy the amount due on said mortgage, together with interest and the costs, charges and expenses allowed by law, including an attorney fee of \$10.00, namely all that certain piece or parcel of land in the County of Crawford and State of Michigan, described as follows, to-wit: The South East Quarter of the North West Quarter of Section 18, T. 2 N. 41 N. R. 24 W. 1/4 of Sec. 18, containing 40 acres of land, more or less.

Dated, Saginaw, Mich., June 11th, 1896.
EDWARD CORNING, Executor.
L. A. McKAY, Attorney for Mortgagees, Saginaw, Mich. June 25th-1896.

Mortgage Foreclosure.

WHEREAS, Default has been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage bearing date the 22nd day of May, A. D. 1894, and executed by Orville J. Bell and Sarah E. Bell, his wife, of Crawford County, in the State of Michigan, to William Corning, of Rochester, New York, and recorded on the 24th day of May, A. D. 1894, at 3 o'clock in the forenoon, in Liber A of mortgages on pages 412 and 413, in the office of the Register of Deeds for Crawford County, Michigan;

AND WHEREAS, the amount claimed to be due for principal, interest, and taxes at the date of this notice is the sum of \$104.62, and no proceedings at law or in equity having been instituted to recover the same, or any part thereof, therefore notice is hereby given that on the 30th day of September, A. D. 1896, at 10 o'clock, in the forenoon, standard time, at the Court House in the City of Grayling, County of Crawford, and State of Michigan, (that being the place where the Circuit Court for said County of Crawford is held) by virtue of the power of sale in said mortgage contained, and in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, there will be sold at public auction, to the highest bidder, the premises described in said mortgage, or sufficient portion thereof, to satisfy the amount due on said mortgage, together with interest and the costs, charges and expenses allowed by law, including an attorney fee of \$10.00, namely all that certain piece or parcel of land in the County of Crawford, and State of Michigan, described as follows, to-wit: The North East Quarter of Section 18, T. 2 N. 41 N. R. 24 W. 1/4 of Sec. 18, containing 40 acres of land, more or less.

Dated, Saginaw, Mich., June 11th, 1896.
EDWARD CORNING, Executor.
L. A. McKAY, Attorney for Mortgagees, Saginaw, Mich. June 25th-1896.

The Avalanche.

J. G. HANSON, LOCAL EDITOR

THURSDAY, JUNE 25, 1896.

LOCAL ITEMS.

Read the Ad of H. Joseph Co.

Ralph Hanna is the new postmaster of Wellington.

Claggett sells the best 50 cent Carpet in the city.

A. C. Cruzen, of Blaine, was in town last Monday.

Gold Medal Flour is the best, and for sale by S. E. & Co.

J. P. Hanna, of Beaver Creek, was in town last Friday.

Choice Dairy Butter, only 12 cts., at Claggett's, this week.

Dan Howell, of Blaine, was in town last Tuesday.

Do not miss the great Slaughter Sale of H. Joseph Co.

Chris. Hanson has brightened the corner building with new paint.

You can save from 25 to 50 per cent by trading at H. Joseph Co's.

BORN—On the 19th, inst., to Mr. and Mrs. John Rasmussen, a son.

1000 Doz. Canned Corn and Peas, only 5 cents a can, at Claggett's.

BORN—On the 19th, inst., to Mr. and Mrs. John Schram, a son.

Claggett's sock factory makes the best 5 cent sock on earth.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder. World's Fair Highest Medal and Diploma.

Albert Kraus will pay the highest cash price for huckleberries.

Duane Willett, of Frederic, was in town yesterday.

Dublin and Scotch Lawns, only 5 cents a yard, at Claggett's.

Tim. Webster, of Frederic, was in town last Saturday.

"A Dollar saved, is a Dollar made," by trading at H. Joseph Co's.

D. Mykman, of Grove, was in town last Saturday.

S. C. Briggs, of Pere Cheney, was in town last Saturday.

Buy our Evaporated and Canned Fruits, at Bates & Co's.

Hugo Schreiber, of Grove, was in town last Saturday.

For Doors, Sash, Glass and Putty see Albert Kraus.

Rev. C. W. West, of Center Plains, was in town last Friday.

Ladies, try Claggett's Nine o'clock Washing Tea. Something new.

Mrs. Lizzie Foley (nee Bradley) and the baby visited her sister, Mrs. J. J. Collen, last week.

If you want the best made Shirt Waists in the City, go to Claggett's.

Mrs. O. Palmer had the pleasure of a visit from her sister, Mrs. Dr. Niles, of Osceola county, last week.

New full Cream Cheese, at Claggett's.

Geo. Omer has a new market wagon which is quite an improvement on the old one.

Bates & Co. are offering the choice of Teas and the best Coffees, in town.

W. B. Covert returned from Alma College, Sunday morning, for the summer vacation.

You are always welcome at the original and only One-Price Store of H. Joseph Co.

J. K. Hanson is improving the looks of his residence by fresh paint, and change of color.

Semi Porcelain Dinner Set and Beautiful Clock Free, at S. E. & Co's.

J. Kramer's name appears on his store front, the work of Artist Coulter.

The best place in Grayling to buy Hay, Grain and Feed, is at Bates & Co's. Prices guaranteed.

Superior Kellogg of Ball, reports large damage by outworn and grasshoppers in his neighborhood.

Sherwin Williams Paint is the best made, and for sale by S. E. & Co.

Regular meeting of Marvin Relief Corps, next Saturday afternoon, the 28th, at the usual hour.

WANTED—A man, to work on a farm. Enquire of John Hanna, Register of Deeds.

The best Gents or Ladies \$2.00 Shoe on earth, at Claggett's. All the latest styles now in.

Henry Stephan, of Grove, was in town last Tuesday, and reports every thing booming in the settlement.

Semi Porcelain Dinner Set and Beautiful Clock Free, at S. E. & Co's.

The Grayling Ball Team is going up to Lewistown to morrow, to do up that town.

Gentlemen, save your money by buying your Pants and Shirts at Claggett's.

The Ladies Aid Society of the Presbyterian Church will meet with Mrs. Palmer, Friday afternoon, June 22d.

FOR SALE—A Buckeye Mower, but little used; also a first class Farming Mill. P. Aebli, Grayling, Mich.

Claggett sells Rostrum Cereal, a substitute for Coffee, 100 cups for 15 cents.

N. Michelson wants to buy 200 cattle from 6 months to a year old, to feed on his farm.

Friday and Saturday, Ladies Shirt Waists at 25c, at ROSENTHAL'S.

The four lower rooms of school, over 200 pupils, will picnic to day in the grove west of the planing mill.

The 15th International Christian Endeavor Convention will meet in Washington, July 8th to 14th '96.

If you need a Doctor go and get one, but if you want good Tea and Coffee, go to Claggett's.

Miss May Blanshan is teaching the summer term in the Faubie district, in Blaine township.

Save all your tickets on Claggett's Silverware, as he has just ordered a car load from the factory, entirely new.

Messrs. Bates & Co. shipped the first bushel of Huckleberries, last Thursday.

Friday and Saturday 20 down Men's Straw Hats, at 25c, at ROSENTHAL'S.

H. T. Shafer, of Center Plains, was in town last Friday. He made us a call.

Use Roydell's Prepared Paints, they are the best in quality and cheapest in price. Every gallon warranted. For sale at Fournier's Drug Store.

Mrs. L. Fournier, and Master Arthur, returned from Detroit last Thursday evening.

Detroit White Lead Works Sign and House Paints are the best; every gallon warranted. For sale by Albert Kraus.

J. Staley, H. M. Green, and others, went down the river, Friday, on a fishing trip, and returned on Monday.

Why not supply your table with a Semi Porcelain 100 pieces Dinner Set. You can get it free, at the store of S. E. & Co.

Sheriff Chalker is getting to be quite a moseback. He reports fine crops on and around his farm in Maple Forest.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder. Most Perfect Made.

All standing advertisements for the AVAVALANCHE must be in the office as early as Tuesday of the week of issue.

Regular encampment of Marvin Post, No. 240, Grand Army of the Republic, next Saturday evening, the 27th, at the usual hour.

Ripe cherries can be seen on the farm of Geo. Stephan, in Grove township, on trees set out a year ago last spring.

J. M. Francis, of Grove, was in town last Thursday, on his return from Gaylord, where he had been before the Pension Examining Board.

Gold Medal Flour makes more and better bread than any other flour. Why not order a sack of S. E. & Co.

All mail matter for the train going South at 1 o'clock, should be in the Post Office by 12.30, as the mail will be closed at that hour.

Mr. and Mrs. S. S. Claggett returned from their visit with friends, at Richmond, last Friday evening. They report having a very pleasant visit.

F. D. Harrison has remodeled the bath room connected with his Barber Shop, and all who wish can take a warm or cold bath. Take a bath!

H. Loud & Co. are building a large scow, which their picking up crew will use, as they follow up their Spring drive of logs.

J. F. Hum has built himself a fine boat in which he proposes to go fishing. The fish will have to keep shady or be taken in out of the wet.

Marius Hanson and J. W. Hartwick have a crew of men clearing off the land about their fishing and hunting camp near the river, below Stephan's bridge.

F. B. Deckrow has just completed a well and erected a windmill, and full set of tanks for barn, house and creamery, for Robert Brown, near Roscommon.

The assessed valuation of Gaylord is \$177,123, of which \$60,000 is on personal property. Improvements are being made, which will raise the valuation to \$200,000 another year.

The Roscommon Ball Club came up in full force, Saturday, accompanied by the county and city officers and proposed to show the Grayling club how to play ball. They took a lesson themselves, the score standing 3 to 0, being a complete scoop. Come again, gentlemen.

The M. E. Sunday School will picnic at Portage Lake, on the Fourth.

Mrs. J. Hoyt went to Ypsilanti, yesterday, to be present at the graduation of her sister, Miss Agnes Bates.

The crab apple trees on the farm of Fred. E. Howell, in Blaine township, are so heavily loaded with fruit that some of the limbs require propping.

J. Staley returned from a trip down the river, Monday evening. He fished some, and worked with others in clearing off his grounds in the neighborhood of his camp. He now owns over six miles of river front.

N. Michelson has bought the thoroughbred shorthorn herd of cattle of O. Palmer. He has eight straight young Marys, with Lord of Oakland 116314, at their head. The foundation for as fine a herd as there is in Michigan.

One Gallon of Sherwin Williams & Co's. Paint, properly applied, covers with two coats 300 or more square feet of suitable surface. For sale by S. E. & Co.

M. W. King, state trespass agent, started Friday forenoon, with his horse and buggy, to drive through to Grayling. He had business along the route, but said he expected to reach Grayling in time to attend services Sunday evening.—Chesboygan Tribune.

To morrow the firm of Bates & Co. will have been in business a year. Their trade has had a healthy steady growth, and is quite satisfactory to the firm, who return thanks to our citizens for the liberal patronage bestowed. They promise by square dealing, keeping good goods at reasonable prices, and courteous treatment of all, to show their appreciation, and hope to increase their business at least commensurate with the growth of the town.

The M. E. Church was crowded to its utmost capacity, Sunday evening, to listen to the Baccalaureate sermon by Rev. R. L. Cope. To say that it was a masterly effort is faint praise, and the marked attention given by the vast audience, proved their interest. The application of condition of the present time to the words of his text: "Isaiah XXXIII.—A. Knowledge and wisdom are the stability of the times: in the hope of thy salvation," were a and a finely drawn. We regret that space forbids a synopsis even of the address.

COMMENCEMENT EXERCISES: Grayling High School.

The Commencement exercises of the Grayling High School, will be held at the M. E. church, this Thursday evening, at 7:30 o'clock. The following is the program of exercises.

PART FIRST.

1. MUSIC, "Invitation," Chorus

2. INVOCATION, Rev. R. L. Cope

3. MUSIC, "Bon Voyage Overture," Orchestra.

4. SALUTATORY, Jeannette Robinson

5. ESSAY, "Success, or Failure, Which?" Chas. Cowell

6. MUSIC, "The Red Seal," Chorus

7. ESSAY, "Heroism," Elma Wainwright

8. ORATION, "Monopolies," Eugene Kendrick.

PART SECOND.

1. MUSIC, "Liberty Bell," Orchestra

2. CLASS HISTORY, Frances Kraus

3. CLASS PROPHET, Althea McIntyre

4. VOCAL SOLO, "Summer," Chamblade, Miss Emma Hanson.

5. ORATION, "Utah," Hans P. Olson

6. VALEDICTORY, Rosa Benson

7. ADDRESS TO CLASS, Hon. O. Palmer

8. Presentation of Diplomas, A Member of the Board.

9. BENEDICTION, Rev. A. Bekker

Accompanists, Miss Vena Jones and Miss Gladys Hadley.

If you need a Suit for the Boys, then come and let us show you the great values we are offering this month. We must reduce the stock, and the prices we are selling them at, will surely do it. Come, and bring the boys, and we will surprise you at the extremely low prices we are selling goods. See our Friday and Saturday Special Sale.

JOE ROSENTHAL.

Awarded Highest Honors—World's Fair, DR.

PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER

Most Perfect Made.

A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder, Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant, 40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

W. B. FLYNN, Dentist, WEST BRANCH, MICH.

Will make regular trips to Grayling the 10th of each month, remaining for three days. Office with Dr. Isa.

The Park.

R. Hanson, having in view the prosperity and pretentious of our village, and being ready, as ever, to lend to the enjoyment of our citizens, has bought the forty acres of oak grove lying south of the State Experiment Station and laid out a park for the gratuitous use of the public.

It is a beautiful place, but a short distance from School Section Lake, and the road which has been cleared around it, will make a pleasant drive, while the inviting shade will be a pleasant resort for our people at all times.

The authorities should at once improve the street leading to the park, and a walk should be built, or wheel track, for the use of pedestrians.

Mr. Hanson deserves and will receive the thanks of the community.

DR. J. A. HILLIS, DENTAL SURGEON.

Office, in GOUPIL BUILDING, GRAYLING, MICH.

Public Notice.

On and after this date all girls and boys caught roaming about town, during all hours of the night, snipping flowers, or pulling pickets from fences, will be apprehended and dealt with according to law.

Dated June 16th, 1896.

Wm. S. CHALKER, SHERIFF.

BASE BALL GAME.

Grayling vs. Roscommon B. B. Co.

Shut Out.

Those who were interested enough to attend the ball game Saturday, between the Roscommon Base Ball team and the home team, witnessed one of the finest exhibitions of amateur ball playing ever seen in Northern Michigan; both teams played with a vim and dash seldom seen, even in a professional game.

For five innings neither team could get a man over the plate, only one getting as far as third base, and but two or three as far as 2d base. In the sixth Lalonde scored for Grayling on a pretty hit over in the Center by McNeven, and in the eighth Parsons scored on a hit by Randall, and Randall scored on a hit by Hanson, making a total of three runs. Roscommon failed to score a single run, being unable to hit Randall safely. Martin, Hamilton and Johnson made several pretty hits, but the Graylings had their eyes on the ball and the way outfielders Ingerson, Lalonde and Knight gathered in the flys caused the spectators to yell themselves hoarse, even causing one of Lewiston's prominent citizen's to become hoarse from trying to keep still.

Hanson, with the exception of a couple of sleepy plays, played very acceptably. Mannix on second was like a stone wall, nothing could get by him, and Parsons on third, although playing a good game, did not play up to his usual standard. Ingley as short was all that could be desired, and played an errorless game. McNeven as catcher did not play his usual game, being handicapped by being obliged to use an old mitt.

Randall as pitcher was a success, and pitched a steady and winning game, and made a phenomenal left-handed shot of a hot grounder. Roscommon boys were unable to solve his mysterious curves.

Following is the score by innings:

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9—Total

Grayling 0 0 0 0 1 0 2 0 3

Roscom'n 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0

Struck out by Randall 11

Struck out by Martin 8

Batteries—Randall and McNeven—Martin and Hamilton.

Umpire—J. C. Burton.

Notice of Teachers Examination.

A special public examination for teachers and candidates for the admission to the freshman's class of the Agricultural College, will be held at the Court House, Thursday and Friday, June 26th and 27th, 1896.

FLORA M. MARVIN, School Commissioner.

Public Notice.

Contingent order No. 2 of the township of Maple Forest, dated the 1st day of June 1896, payable to John J. Niederer, the amount being \$13.35, is lost. The same is hereby cancelled, and payment thereof withheld.

Dated at Maple Forest this 6th day of June, 1896.

JOSEPH CHARRON, Clerk.

J. J. NIEDERER, Sup.

ARCHIE HOWE, Treas.

The Glorious Fourth

IS NEAR AT HAND,

And on the morning of the 5th, we start our Annual Inventorying. So in order to reduce our Mammoth Stock, will inaugurate the

THE GREATEST SLAUGHTER SALE

ever witnessed in this locality. Do not miss this sale, but come and provide yourselves with your wants, as it means a big saving for you. Remember that we carry the most complete line of

Dry Goods, Clothing, Hats, Shoes

and Notions, in town. Our loss is your gain. Come and see if we do not do as we say. No trouble to show you our bargains.

JOE ROSENTHAL.

THE ONLY ONE PRICE

Dry Goods, Clothing Hat, Cap & Carpet

HOUSE.

VICTORS ALWAYS LEAD.

THEY EXCEL ALL OTHERS IN FINE MECHANICAL CONSTRUCTION AND PERFECTION OF DETAIL.

The strongest light wheel on the market.

VICTORS SPEND THEIR TIME ON THE ROAD, NOT IN THE REPAIR SHOP.

Overman Wheel Co.

Makers of Victor Bicycles and Athletic Goods.

Boston, New York, Detroit, Denver, San Francisco, Los Angeles, Portland, Ore.

Fournier's Drug Store

IS HEADQUARTERS FOR

HAMMOCKS, BASE BALL GOODS, Croquet Sets, and the most complete Line of FISHING TACKLE in the city.

LUCIEN FOURNIER

PROPRIETOR.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL F. & P. M. R. R.

(NIAGARA FALLS ROUTE.)

IN EFFECT NOV. 24, 1895.

Bay City Arrive—5:05, 7:22, 8:05, 8:45, 11:30 a. m.; 12:25, 4:00, 6:35, 8:07, 9:30, 10:10, p. m.

Bay City Depart—6:20, 7:00, 8:40, 10:15, 11:50 a. m.; 12:51, 2:05, 3:30, 7:50, 8:40, 9:20, 10:30, p. m.

To Port Huron—5:00 a. m.; 5:20, 9:00 p. m.

Arrive from Port Huron—12:25 p. m.; 8:00 p. m.

Grand Rapids—5:30 a. m.; 5:50 p. m.

From Grand Rapids—12:25, 10:12 p. m.

To Detroit—7:00, 11:30 a. m.; 9:00, 7:00 p. m.

From Detroit—7:25 a. m.; 10:25, 5:07, 10:12 p. m.

To Toledo—11:30 a. m.; 4:20, 9:30 p. m.

From Toledo—12:22 a. m.; 10:12 p. m.

Chicago Express depart—7:00, 11:30 a. m.; 10:30 p. m.

Chicago Express arrives—17:30 a. m.; 10:12 p. m.

St. Louis and Chicago—3:30 p. m.

Pullman sleeper between Bay City and Chicago.

Sleeping cars to and from Detroit.

Trains arrive at and depart from Port St. Union depot, Detroit.

For car fare on day trains.

Boats of the company run daily, weather permitting.

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Notice of Sale of Real Estate.

State of Michigan, ss. County of Crawford.

In the matter of the estate of Henry Hill, deceased.

Notorious is hereby given, that in pursuance of an order granted to the undersigned, administrator of the estate of said Henry Hill, deceased, by the Hon. Judge of Probate for the County of Crawford, on the first day of June, A. D. 1896, there will be sold at public vendue, to the highest bidder, at the front door of the Court House, in the Village of Grayling, in the County of Crawford, in said state, on the 31st day of July, A. D. 1896, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, subject to all encumbrances by mortgage or otherwise existing at the time of the death of said deceased, and also subject to the right of dower and the homestead rights of the widow and the minor child of said deceased therein, the following described real estate, to-wit:

All those certain pieces or parcels of land, lying and being situated in the village of Grayling, County of Crawford and State of Michigan, and more and particularly known and described as lots five (5) and six (6) of block thirteen (13) of the village of Grayling, according to the recorded plat thereof.

Dated, June 16th, 1896.

June 18—7w

GEO. L. ALEXANDER, Administrator.

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TENNESSEE'S CENTENNIAL

Review of One Hundred Years of Statehood.



At the first of June, 1896, shortly after the company was organized and chartered under the laws of the State with an authorized capital of \$1,000,000. The first money paid on the stock subscriptions was in the spring of 1894, and the balance of that year was spent in arranging for funds. In the spring of 1895 the available capital had reached

in Tennessee had only 100 log huts, and perhaps in the entire State there was not a pane of window glass. Now there are beautiful cities and towns on every hand, and a general air of prosperity and progress rests over the commonwealth.

The name Tennessee is derived from the Tennessee River. The first settlement in the State was attempted in 1754, but the settlers were wiped out by the Indians. Two years later another settlement was made on the Tennessee River near Knoxville, and Fort Loudon was built. In 1760 this place was besieged by Indians and the whites capitulated on the condition that they would be allowed to return to North Carolina. The condition, however, was not observed. The whites on their march back to Carolina were attacked, and those of them who were not killed were reduced to slavery.

In 1769 James Robertson, a hardy Scotch-Irish pioneer, led a band of men into the State, settling on the Watauga

of the Watauga Association to the colony, and the whole of what is now Tennessee was organized under the name of the Washington District, and became a county of North Carolina. In 1779 Sevier engaged in a severe war with the Indians, entered their territory and burned their towns. In 1780 he planned the battle of King's Mountain, which he had raised, and of which he was the colonel, he achieved a signal victory, wresting it from the midst of impending defeat. In the following



AUDITORIUM.

year, he conducted expeditions against the Chickamauga towns, subdued some of them and effected treaties very favorable to the whites.

At this time and up to 1784 what is now Tennessee formed a part of North Carolina. In that year the territory was ceded to the Federal Government, but the people becoming dissatisfied a convention was called, and a constitution and State government were organized. The State was named Franklin in honor of Benjamin Franklin, and John Sevier was elected Governor. North Carolina was not satisfied with this arrangement, and its Governor, Richard Caswell, issued a proclamation declaring the new government to be a revolt and ordering it to be abandoned. Violence followed the attempt to subdue it, but the people of Franklin were forced to yield to superior numbers. Sevier was captured and imprisoned, and Franklin was again ceded to the United States Government, under the name of the "territory south of the Ohio River."

In 1794 a distinct territorial government was given to Tennessee, and in 1796 it was admitted to Statehood with John Sevier as its Governor. He served until 1801, was elected three times to Congress, and died in 1815 while engaged in settling a boundary dispute between Georgia and the Creek territory in Alabama.

Another distinguished Tennessean was Andrew Jackson, soldier and statesman, and one of the most picturesque characters in American history. On the admission of Tennessee as a State Jackson was elected to Congress, and 1797 was chosen United

PHENOMENAL SPRINTER.

Hawkeye People Think Their Man Rush Will Be Another Crum.

If the young sprinter from the Grinnell College does not prove to be another John V. Crum in the athletic world he will sadly disappoint an entire State. Iowa was sure the handsome fellow, who created such a sensation before one of the biggest crowds ever assembled in Marshalltown, will prove to be one of the fastest sprinters America has ever produced. There seems to be good ground for the confident expectations reposed in the boy from Waterloo. At the State championship meeting at Marshalltown he performed with great credit to himself, winning the four sprinting events handily in time that stamps the new man as having a brilliant future on the cinder path. He ran fifty yards in 9.35-2.5, 100 in 19.10, 200 in 39.30-8.5, 400 in 1.22-8.5, and closed the day by romping away from his field in the quarter mile event in 1.05.3. That is a day's work that even the wonderful Wofers might well be proud of. Rush has been in training for running less than one year, and the events mentioned were the first big games he ever attended as a competitor. He is the son of a prominent traveling man of Waterloo, and is the ideal athlete in appearance. He is 5 feet 10 inches tall and weighs about 150 pounds in good condition. He has a



J. HARLAND RUSH.

perfect style, which comes natural to him, and in action on the track looks like a runner who has been in the sport for years. This is all the more remarkable from the fact that he has never had the advantage of being handled by a trainer of experience, who could advise the young man of his faults. He is exactly 21 years old, and what he knows about sprinting he picked up by seeing others perform.

PLAYED HE WAS A STATUE.

Hungry John Doe Envied the Lot of the Bronze Figure in the Park.

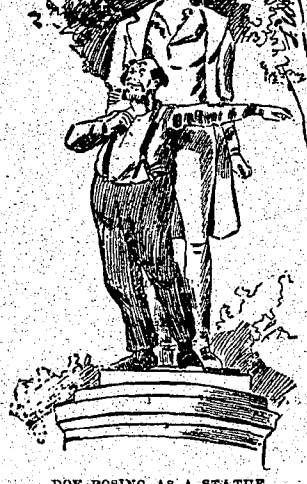
Poor, hungry John Doe sat on a bench in the New York City Hall park ruminating over the vicissitudes of life. It was pouring hot, and John had just finished his outer garments, so that he sat in his red undershirt and trousers, gazing up vacantly at the bronze statue of the martyr Nathan Hale.

"What a soft sump that fellow's got, anyhow," he presently remarked, "standin' there all day long, wid the trees a shadin' him, nothin' to do, no cop to make him move on, nothin' to eat, nothin' to drink—there the chain of thought suddenly ceased—"nothin' to drink! I'd be a statue myself if it wasn't for that. What a snap it would be."

And then speculation ripened into action. John proceeded over to the base of the pedestal. "I'll try it," he said. "My other engagements can wait."

A fat broker mopping the perspiration from his chubby cheeks hurried along up Broadway. He glanced from right to left and his eyes rested complacently on the leafy greenery of the park. Suddenly he halted.

"Shades of Aue Lincoln," he gasped, awe-stricken. On the bronze pedestal whence Hale, the martyr, had looked down over the passing show was perched a figure—a figure grotesque in its



DOE POSING AS A STATUE.

simplicity. Nothing more strange, indeed, than poor, addle-headed John Doe, his arms folded heroically across his red undershirt. And yet, he was attracting the rapt attention of a throng. So he played the statue faithfully, until a park policeman yanked him down by the foot and took him off to the station.

Treatment for an Electric Shock.

Dr. D'Arsonville, of Paris, who has made a special study of methods of treating persons injured by electric shocks, proposes the following formula: The person so disabled should be treated like one drowned; in other words, he should be laid on his back and artificial respiration performed in the way that is ordinarily prescribed. Some further practical advice, however, is given to those who are called at once to the scene of the accident, and at the time when the person is perhaps still in contact with the wires. Of course, the first thing to be done is to stop the current or break the contact. In doing the latter one should not touch the victim on the face or hands, or any naked part of the body. It is better to lift him by the coat tails or to throw a blanket over him and pull him by this. Nothing that is wet should be thrown upon him, and if his clothes are wet the hands should not be put in contact with them. A piece of dry wood can be placed under the body, and he can then be lifted. The further treat-

ment of the case is the familiar one applied in attempting to restore the drowned. The arms are worked and the tongue is kept drawn out; the body may sometimes be rubbed thoroughly with a cloth or the brush in order to increase the circulation of the blood. Oxygen and perhaps a stimulant may be employed.

USE OF THE SENSES.

Habit and Experience Play a Part in Seeing and Hearing.

If we ask ourselves just how it is that we see, hear and receive impressions from the senses, we shall soon discover two things: The first is that the explanation "we see with our eyes," "we hear with our ears," etc., is not quite satisfactory. It is easy enough to explain how certain rays of light impinge on the retina of the eye, and certain waves of air on the drum of the ear; but how these purely physical things are converted into purely psychological things of sight and hearing no one can explain.

Our second discovery will be that it is not by the eye alone that we see, or by the ear alone that we hear. Memory, or, rather, experience or habit, plays a great part in all sensations, though we do not often notice it, unless our attention is drawn to the fact by some circumstance that puts experience at fault, and thus produces a sense-illusion.

Have you ever noticed, for instance, how experience helps you to recognize the position of sounds? If one made a noise at a little distance from you, you could instantly tell from what direction it came, because experience has taught you to judge of this matter through the very slight difference in the intensity of sound in your two ears. An experiment will readily prove this.

Stop up the left ear firmly with cotton-wool, and go into a dark room with someone else who carries a bell. Let the other person strike the bell in different parts of the room, yourself remaining still. No matter where the bell is, it will always seem to you to sound on your right side, even though it may actually be near the left ear. Persons deaf in one ear can never tell whence a sound comes. It takes two ears to do this.

DEFENDER OF BULUWAYO.

Capt. John S. Nicholson Who Commands the British Forces.

Capt. John S. Nicholson is the officer now in command of the British forces at Bulawayo, beleaguered by the rebels. He joined the Seventh Hussars twelve years ago, and attained the rank of captain in 1891. When Gen. Goodenough was the commander at the



CAPTAIN NICHOLSON.

Cape he appointed Nicholson successor to Col. H. C. D. Plummer, the first commissioner sent to take charge of the forces of the Chartered Company. The regiment in which Nicholson is an officer was formerly stationed in India. The rising of the Matabeles has given his position a gravity and responsibility that were not anticipated.

Introduced Himself.

Absent-minded readers will know how to sympathize with a gentleman whose tale of misery we borrow from the New York Times. He begins by describing his first meeting with Gen. Miles, now at the head of the United States army. This was in a hotel office in Pasadena, Cal. Then he goes on:

"There was a fire in the great fireplace, perhaps as much for cheerfulness as for anything else, and the big room was decidedly a pleasant place. Gen. Miles, Maj. Truman and myself sat there until 11 o'clock. The General talked freely and most interestingly, and to me it was a very enjoyable evening. I had always had the heartiest admiration for Gen. Miles—I had been a soldier myself—and I thought I should always remember that evening with gratification."

The next morning, while going out of the Hotel Nadeau in Los Angeles, I met a gentleman who said, "Good morning!" I stopped and talked, but I could not possibly recall him. Presently he said, "You don't remember me?"

"I did not," I said.

"Well, I wished that the Hotel Nadeau had been getting in coal, and that there had been a convenient coal-hole open for me to slide into; but there wasn't, and I did the best I could under the circumstances, which, I guess, was poor enough; but the General was perfectly good-humored about it, for which I was profoundly thankful."

Seeing the General in a different light, or amid totally different surroundings, or when I had least expected to meet him, coupled perhaps with some degree of natural absent-mindedness on my own part, had brought this discomfiture upon me; and chagrin over this second encounter with Gen. Miles has always materially lessened my enjoyment of the first.

Byes on Bills.

Among the humorous memories connected with English judges is one of Justice Byles and his horse. This eminent jurist was well known in his profession for his work on "Byes," and as this gave a fine opportunity for alliteration, his associates were accustomed to bestow the name on the horse, which was but a sorry steed.

"There goes Byles on Bills," they took pleasure in saying, and as the Judge rode out every afternoon, they indulged daily in their little joke. But the truth was that the horse had another name known only to the master and his man; and when a too-curious client inquired as to the Judge's whereabouts, he was told by the servant, with a clear conscience, "that master was out on Business."

A man never looks so well as he does after he has been dead three or four years, and you see him in his photograph.

WRITES HER OWN LEADERS.

Mrs. Marie Louise Myrick, a Successful "Newspaper Man."

There is a little woman down in Georgia who might serve as a pattern for members of her sex in other localities. She is a firm believer in the right of women to do whatever they can do well, and has acted upon that belief without so much as awakening a pro-



MARY LOUISE MYRICK.

test from members of the other sex. She is the editor of a Democratic paper, and dictates the policy of the party in her section. Her name is Marie Louise Myrick, and she is the owner of the Times-Recorder, published in Americus, Ga. The paper is known as the personal organ of Speaker Crisp, and Mrs. Myrick as its owner, editor-in-chief and president of the corporation. The paper was under the management of Mr. Myrick's husband until his death a few years ago, but during his lifetime she was as potent a factor in its success as she is to-day, only the business burdens of the publication did not rest heavily upon her.

There is probably no newspaper man in this country who knows more about politics in general, and Democratic politics in particular, than does Mrs. Myrick. She is a typical Georgia woman. She has one son, to whom she is perfectly devoted, and she says, "My boy and I are the best of chums." In regard to all business relations, she says, with a frankness one seldom hears in this age when women are marching in armies: "I like men best. We understand one another better. I believe that men and women were never meant to oppose one another, and my ideal of the future for us is that we shall work in peace and understanding side by side."

OF THE VINTAGE OF '88.

The First Pedal Action Bicycle Ever Built.

A wooden bicycle alleged to have been built in 1859 and to be the first pedal action machine constructed is on exhibition in the window of a bicycle house in New York. The wheel has



MADE IN 1859.

many novel features, despite its antiquity. The owner discovered it in a small town near Utica, N. Y., and, appreciating its worth, purchased it. While the wheel is quite old and has no doubt suffered some rough usage, it is in good condition. It weighs 108 pounds, nearly 84 pounds heavier than the average bicycle in use to-day. An ingenious and curious part is the frame, which is a piece of iron curved to fit the wheel. The steering gear, while not elaborate in either finish or design, is very strong. A large iron coaster is attached to the forks above the front wheel. The saddle is a large affair, being of heavy wood, eighteen inches long and twelve inches wide, and is adjustable, as are also the pedals.

The diameter of the front wheel is 38 inches and the rear wheel is 28 inches. Both are made of ash. This bicycle, which is regarded as a novelty now, is valued at \$500. When wheels of this design were in use cycling trips consisted of short rides, which were sufficient to exhaust the enthusiasm of the most ardent rider.

Fast Ships.

The immense power required to propel a vessel when a speed above twenty knots an hour is required is realized, says a technical journal, by few people. Take, for instance, the British torpedo boat chasers, which are mere racing machines, even from a naval point of view. The most perfect specimens of this class, which have attained a thirty knots' speed, carry sixty tons of coal, which is full one-quarter of their entire sea-going displacement. They burn three and one-half tons of coal per hour. To attain the three knots over twenty-seven, which is the highest speed of ordinary torpedo boats, it was necessary to increase the fuel expenditure fully 5 per cent.

"That idiot of an Englishman visiting here took me for a waiter at the Highley's reception." "I don't see how that ever happened. I never noticed the least bit of dignity about you."—Indianapolis Journal.

The women should sew weights in their skirts; the wind is positively impudent.

The grocers become unusually courteous and polite to a girl after she is married.

There is no monopoly of knowledge, but some people can't tell a thing they know without giving that impression.

A man "knows" a great many men, but he cannot call half their names.



The bold, bad caterpillar soon. All snugly hid from view. Will murmur to the summer glad. "I have a drop on you."—Pittsburg Dispatch.

Belle—Is it hard to love a man? Julia—Don't worry about that. It is easy enough to marry one.—New York Herald.

She—They must have quarreled yesterday. He—What makes you think so? She—He's so attentive now.—Chicago Record.

Friend—Do you always wait for inspiration before you write a poem? Author—No. I always need \$10.—Baltimore Journal.

"Johnny!" said the nervous mother, "I want you to dry up right this minute!" "I can't," replied Johnny. "Bill just asked me."—Indianapolis Journal.

"Funny thing about this telephone." "What's that?" "If you swear into it they cut you off, and if you don't swear they never hear you."—Chicago Record.

"When a man declares he doesn't regret a sin he's either got a mighty good conscience, or none at all."—Washington Star.

He (earnestly)—Am I a bad man you ever kissed? She—Of course you are. How stupid men are! I never knew one who didn't ask that.—New York Herald.

The dear man now no longer needs To walk the railroad ties; The scorchers find him on the street And wait him to the skies.—Indianapolis Journal.

Stylus—I understand Versifier has become quite a poet. Buckman—Something like that. No one can understand that stuff he writes.—Philadelphia North American.

Walter—Poor Dibble! They say he got a pair of beautiful black eyes lately. I feel sorry for him. Tom—You mean He got a handsome girl with them.—London Answers.

Oliver—I'd rather spend the winter here than the summer. Violet—I don't see how you can say such a thing. Oliver—Why, then, we could at least have a snowman.—Judge.

The catcher (roughly)—What do you know about baseball, anyhow? The umpire (looking at the howling rosters)—Nothing. I'm the umpire, you know.—Philadelphia North American.

Aunt—Why did you stare at that gentleman so rudely, Ethel? Little Ethel—Oh, he's a dreadful man; he never goes to church or nothing. I heard father say he was an acrobat.—Judy.

After they had departed she wept bitterly. Suddenly she ceased. It had occurred to her that perhaps her tears might fall on her new shirt waist and spot it irrevocably.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Johnny—You're the meanest, hateful-est, spiteful-est thing I know, Tommy. An' you're the crabbed-est, ugliest—Father—Boys, boys! You forget that your mother is in the room.—New York Press.

Calmly—During the hot weather I managed to keep cool simply by the exercise of my will. Fussey—Oh, I've tried that. It makes me all fired hot trying to exert my will.—Philadelphia North American.

"I am very much afraid that Jimmy is in mischief," said Mrs. Snaggs to her husband. "I can't hear him," replied Mr. Snaggs. "That's why I think he must be doing something he ought not."—Pittsburg Chronicle.

Howland—I understand Scorchers and his wife have quarreled and separated. Davis—Yes; he precipitated affairs by telling her she couldn't ride a wheel half as well as his mother did.—Philadelphia North American.

His Merited Punishment—"I cured Giddington of talking to me about his smart little boy." "How did you do it?" "I told him about the eleven summers' experience I have had with bay fever."—Chicago Record.

"What do you think of the bicycle craze?" "Great thing! I never took so much good exercise before in all my life." "Why, I didn't know that you were riding." "I am not, but I have to cross the street once in a while."—Chicago Record.

"Sweet one, I love you," he whispered to his partner at the masquerade. "I should think you would," she replied, "seeing that I am your wife." "Didn't I know it, darling? What a perfect woman do you think I would say that to?"—Boston Courier.

"Of course I'm a friend of the workman," said the aspiring politician. "Then why don't you work occasionally?" asked one of his auditors. "Oh, that's simple enough. I don't wish to crowd some more deserving man out of a job."—Philadelphia North American.

Millie—It looks as though the bicycle would drive the horse out of existence. Levitt—Not a bit of it. The more bicycles there are the more they will need horses. Millie—What for? Levitt—Amphibians.—New York Herald.

"You must take care of yourself," was the physician's warning. "Don't worry about anything, and don't over-exert yourself." "I suppose you mean that I must take a vacation trip?" "No, what I mean is that you must remain away from the summer resorts."—Washington Star.

Lawyers are fond of shooting at each other with verbal squibs. When two or three spendthrift barristers, friends of Chief Baron O'Grady, were made Commissioners of Insolvent Debtors, the facetious Judge said: "At all events the poor debtors can't complain of not being tried by their peers."

No matter how much money a boarding-house is making, the proprietor is always willing to sell out.

Gooseberry pie is good, but the real food of the gods is currant pie.



JAMES ROBINSON.



JOHN SEVIER.

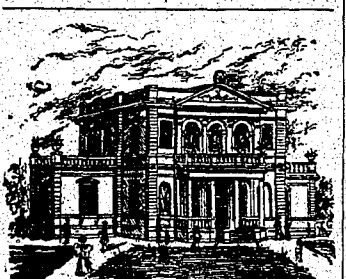


ANDREW JACKSON.

ad \$200,000, and since then another \$200,000 has been added.

In July, 1895, the Centennial Exposition Company leased an improved piece of property of 200 acres, lying in the western suburb of Nashville, which has for years been the famous racing place known as West Side Park, and in the same month the grading of the grounds for exposition purposes was commenced. A lake of some twenty-five acres was excavated, and also a smaller one of about two acres in extent. In the center of the plan a high terrace was built to represent the Acropolis at Athens, and to form the foundation for the contemplated reproduction of the Athenian Parthenon. The entire contour of the earth was altered, but the trees that were characteristic of old West Side Park were allowed to stand as they were. The first building to be erected was constructed in the fall of 1895. This is the administration building, and in it the director of works, the supervising architects and their assistants have their offices.

This was followed on Jan. 1, 1896, by the letting of the contracts for the Parthenon, the commerce building, the auditorium, the machinery building, the transportation building, and the woman's building. Under the terms of the contracts these buildings will cost \$180,000, and are to be covered on the



CHILDREN'S BUILDING.

exterior with white staff. Tennessee was admitted into the Union on June 1, 1796, and in honor of the one hundredth anniversary of that event the most elaborate ceremonies that have ever been seen in the South were held on June 1, 1896, when the formal opening of the exposition, which is to really exist during 1897, was made.

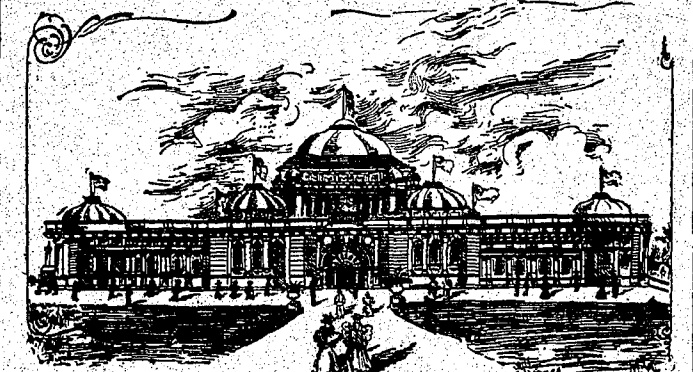


COMMERCE BUILDING.

The agriculture building and the children's building are now under contract, and during the summer the erection of the minerals building, the horticulture building, the forestry building, the negro building, and the live stock building will be begun. All of these buildings are to be covered with white staff also, and they must be done by Jan. 1, 1897. The four months after that date and before May 1 will be devoted to finishing off every feature and detail of the exposition and the placing of exhibits, so that when the opening takes place on May 1 there will be no ragged edges to detract from the beauty of the exposition.

The features of the exposition promise to be particularly attractive. There will be an arch of Tennessee marble sixty feet high, a statue of Pallas Athene forty-three feet high, a pyramid of cotton bales 100 feet high, and at least four specially designed fountains. There are at present over 1,000 men employed on the grounds, and the sound of the hammer and the saw resounds from morning until night.

History of the State. The progress made by this fair Southern State has been rapid and worthy of the pioneers who amid many perils carved out her territory a little over a century ago. In 1796 the largest town



AGRICULTURE BUILDING.

attacks and following them up, and so well did they do their work among the Creeks and Cherokees that within fifty years Tennessee became as safe as Massachusetts was after 20 years.

It was an inopportune time for the establishment of settlements. There were 50,000 Indian savages in the region, hostile to the whites, and later these were in alliance with England during the revolutionary war. For forty years there is one unbroken record of struggles with these savages, and then when Sevier and Robertson left off Andrew Jackson stepped in.

In 1779 Robertson, leaving Sevier in charge of Watauga settlements, explored the Cumberland region and emigrated there with others. Nashville was founded and the settlers organized themselves into a civil and military body with Robertson at their head.

States Senator. This position he resigned to accept a seat on the bench of the Supreme Court of Tennessee. Soon afterward he retired from politics, taking up his residence on the plantation known as the Hermitage, near Nashville. On the outbreak of the war with Great Britain Jackson tendered his services to the Government, and the following year he performed distinguished service in the Creek war. His successful defense of New Orleans made him a hero, and his fame was increased by the Seminole war of 1817-18. In 1825 he was elected President of the United States and was re-elected. In 1845 he died at the Hermitage.

Tennessee has had various seats of government. Knoxville was the capital from 1794 to 1811, with the exception of 1807, when the seat of government was at Kingston; Nashville was favored from 1812 to 1815. In 1816 and from 1819 to 1825 Murfreesboro was the seat of government, and in 1817 Knoxville had that honor. In 1826 Nashville again became the capital and has remained so since.

During the war Tennessee was the scene of some of the bloodiest battles in the great struggle, but with the close of hostilities the people acknowledged their allegiance to the Union, and the commonwealth has since greatly prospered.

One Way to Put It.

Many of the sayings and doings of the Southern negro, that find their way into print, may be apocryphal, but enough are known to be true to make good his claim to humor. A gentleman discussing coon-hunting relates an incident, in Forest and Stream, that illustrates this characteristic drollery.

The party, consisting of hunters, dogs, axes and torches galore, had been hunting for a good part of the night without any luck whatever. Finally the dogs trod a coon. It would take some time to fell so large a tree, and one of the negroes volunteered to climb it and ascertain the whereabouts of the coon.

All agreed to this, and sat around to await developments. Soon after the negro had disappeared among the branches, a peculiar sound was heard from the top of the tree. It was a kind of mixture of negro and coon dialect. Some one ventured the remark: "Bill, have you got that coon?"

"Yes, sah," was the reply, "I 'se got dis here coon; but I wish you'd send some o' dem darkies up here to help me turn him loose."

Anxious to Know.

Doctor—Don't be alarmed. I was sicker than you are a year ago and with the same trouble. To-day I am well and hearty.

Patient (anxiously)—Oh, Doctor, tell me who was your physician.—Waterbury American.

Anxious to Know.

Doctor—Don't be alarmed. I was sicker than you are a year ago and with the same trouble. To-day I am well and hearty.

Patient (anxiously)—Oh, Doctor, tell me who was your physician.—Waterbury American.

Never say, "That is one thing I would not stand." The people will laugh at you when they see you standing it a few weeks later.

THE JOKER'S BUDGET.

JESTS AND YARNS OF THE FUNNY MEN OF THE PRESS.

Easily Adjusted—The Poetry in Fire—One At a Time—Adamless Eden—Not His Fault—Evidence is Lacking.

EASILY ADJUSTED.
"Say, loan me \$10 for about a week."
"Can't haven't got but five."
"That'll do—lend me the five for two weeks."

THE POETRY IN FIRE.
She (sentimentally)—What poetry there is in fire?
He (calmly)—Yes, a great deal of my pretty poetry has gone there.

ONE AT A TIME.
Clara—Does your intended know that you wear false teeth?
Ella—I intend breaking it gently to him; I have already owned to one.

ADAMLESS EDEN.
Little Boy—The preacher says there is no marry'n' in heaven.
Little Girl—Of course not. There wouldn't be enough men to go 'round.

NOT HIS FAULT.
"Go on!" sneered the bat. "You can do up that hawk any day!"
"I know it," murmured the snake, "but I'm so hopelessly rattled!"

EVIDENCE IS LACKING.
Girl—Did you enjoy yourself at the party last night?
Another Girl—I fancy not. I don't seem to have any head this morning.

RECIPROCITY.
Three—I hear Smoake proposed to that pretty widow. Did she agree to give up her weeds?
Tenstrait—She said she would if Smoake would give up his.

SAFE.
She—Did you tell Fibs of our engagement?
He—Yes.
She—(aggravated)—You promised that you would say nothing about it.

HE—It's perfectly safe with Fibs; no one ever believes him.
AID'S WELL THAT ENDS WELL.
"How is that feud between you and Jim McNiff getting on?" Is it as bitter as ever?"

"No; the whole thing is happily ended."
"I am glad to hear that."
"Yes, I am out on bond, and the coroner is sitting on James right now."

A TRUE BOSTON BIRD.
"I wish merely to remark," said the parrot that had come in a cage all the way from Boston, "that my name is not Polly and I do not desire a cracker. Will some person kindly bring me a plate of beans?"

A BAD LOT.
Irishman (whose mate has just fallen overboard with the bucket, while swabbing the decks)—Plaze, Captn, do ye rimber that Scotch ye tuk aboard the same time as ye did me? I mane him wot had the lot of Good Character Papers, an' me that niver had a blissid wate?

Captain—Well?
Irishman—Well, he's off wid yer pall to what it may come.

"Hang her," yelled the crowd.
The very air shuddered with the anger that raged in 10,000 hearts.

"Larg bet."
Not only was the umpress rank in her judgment of balls and strikes, but she had come upon the grounds wearing a hat that was sweller than any in the grand stand.

SHE MAY GET THERE YET.
Edwina—How is Mr. Blushman getting along? Has he proposed yet?
Edith—No; but he's improving. The first night he called he held the album in his hands all evening, the second night he had my pug dog in his arms; last night he held Willie on his lap for an hour. I have hopes.

AT AN OFFICIAL BALL.
"Sir, allow me to shake hands with you, just by way of abowing that I know some-body here."
"With pleasure, sir, as I am precisely in the same boat as yourself."

THE FOUNDER OF HIS FAMILY.
Mrs. Pachons—Is your family an old one, Mr. Millions?
Cholly Millions—Naw. I'm the first of me line; me fawthaw's in twade, ye know.

WORSE THAN THE HEAT.
Hoax—I've got a great scheme for the warm weather.
Joax—Let's have it.

Hoax—I'm going to keep a small boy near me sharpening steel pencils. It always makes my blood run cold.

FIFTY-FOUR YEARS IN ONE PULPIT.
The farewell sermon which the Rev. Dr. Joseph Osgood preached recently to the people of the First Parish Church, in Cohasset, Mass., at the end of a ministry of fifty-four years, indicates that this venerable clergyman, is still on the bright side of active service, but it carries an impression of character that can only be made where one remains for a long period in one place and grows up with the people. Dr. Osgood was singled out not long ago by Harvard University for the honorary degree of Doctor of Divinity in recognition of his long service in a country parish and of the personal qualities which have given him the ability to remain in Cohasset all his life.

Dr. Osgood was not a college graduate, but he had what is even better—a practical knowledge of people as they find them in daily life. And the story of his career, as related in his farewell sermon, shows that he is the product of those qualities which are first and foremost in the New England character. He is eighty-one years of age. Dr. Osgood took charge of the church October 20, 1842. Four years ago, on the occasion of the fiftieth anniversary of his occupation of the pulpit, a jubilee was held at Cohasset. Dr. Osgood will continue to live in Cohasset, where he has a comfortable home.

Over the Cemetery Wall.
A hatless man clad in a white shirt and light trousers, seen coming over the wall of the North Cemetery, Fall River, about 2 o'clock the other morning, gave two patrolmen a slight attack of "shakes," but they bravely approached him, and finding him real flesh and blood questioned him as to his strange appearance and actions. They learned that the man had had trouble with his second wife early in the evening, and that he had gone to the grave of his first wife. While there he had fallen asleep. He was on his way home by the shortest route when seen by the police.

REVELLE ON SHIPBOARD.

The Bugle Calls All Hands to Lash Up the Hammocks.

Let us spend a day on board a man-of-war and see how this is done. Let us suppose that she is in port. We take our place on her deck very early in the morning. The heavens are bright with stars, and about us masts and rigging, smoke-stacks and ventilators, rise up in shadowy outlines, while the big guns loom ill-defined and ghostlike. By the gangway sentinels are pacing; on the bridge a quartermaster keeps his lookout; out and back and forth on the quarter-deck paces an officer, alone. By the light of a lantern he presently consults a book for the "morning orders," which have been written by the executive officer the night before; and then he directs the quartermaster to call the boatswain's mate, the hammock-stower, the master-at-arms, and the bugler. Then passes a period of ten minutes, during which a few shadowy figures appear on deck, and take their stand beside the long troughlike places in the ship's bulwarks known as the hammock-netting, opening them up and preparing them for the reception of the hammocks. Then, at the time assigned in the morning orders, the officer of the deck gives his first routine orders:

"Sound the reveille! Call all hands!"

"At once there rings out in the hither-to silent ship those merry bugle-notes known to almost all of us. To them have been fitted the words:

I can't get 'em up;
I can't get 'em up;
I can't get 'em up;
I can't get 'em up;
I can't get 'em up at all!

The captain's worse than the sergeant;
The sergeant's worse than the corporal;
The corporal's worse than the private;
But the major's the worst of all!

I can't get 'em up;
I can't get 'em up;
I can't get 'em up;
I can't get 'em up;
I can't get 'em up at all!

The last note is followed by the shrill whistle of a boatswain's mate and the prolonged hoarse cry "A-a-a-h-h-h-a-a-a-h-h-h!"

Then on the decks to hammocks below you can hear the master-at-arms rushing from hammock giving the slungard a slap and a shake, and repeatedly crying:

"Heave out; heave out and lash up!"

Run below and watch the feet and legs dangling from the swinging hammocks; see the sailors drop from them to the deck, like hats from the limb of trees then neatly fold their blankets, roll them up with the mattress in the hammocks, and pass around the latter seven times a rope-lashing until each resembles a huge sausage. Then, unslinging them from the hooks overhead, they carry them hastily on deck to the nettings; for in ten minutes after that bugle call of reveille every hammock must be stowed away and any one who comes later with his hammock is reported for punishment by the officer of the deck to the captain.

ANCIENT BUILDINGS.

A Mystery to the Learned Men Who Have Studied Them.

For centuries past the ingenuity of learned men has been exercised on the Noraghe of Sardinia, but to this day they have no more been able to discover the origin of these famous buildings than had the Romans before them. They are unable to say whether they were used for tombs or fire temples, for trophies of victory, for observatories, or merely for human dwelling places.

More than three thousand of them have been counted in Sardinia, standing on artificial mounds thirty or sixty feet high, and measuring at the base 100 to 800 feet in circumference. They are usually in the shape of towers, built with immense blocks of stone, roughly hewn with hammers. No cement is used in their structure, nor is there any inscription to indicate their origin.

A low entrance at one side leads into a long and lofty passage, communicating with a very low door with a domed chamber beyond. On either side of this small cells have been formed in the walls. A spiral staircase, rising steeply from the dome, leads to another, but somewhat smaller chamber above, and again beyond this to the broken top of the Noraghe.

Nothing has been found within these buildings, and to this day their existence is a mystery.

In the same vicinity other buildings have been discovered, which are no less puzzling to antiquaries. The general opinion is that they were built for the purpose of burying giants.

The most interesting archaeological mysteries of this country are the Denes of Essex and Middlesex, Eng. They are perpendicular shafts sunk in the earth, with lateral caves at the bottom, but the purpose for which they were dug out has never been discovered. It is possible, however, that they might have been used as granaries, or even as places of refuge in time of trouble.

The Rathes of Kerry form an interesting study, the only conclusion that has been arrived at, however, being that they were inhabited at some remote age by a race of dwarfs. The district is covered with hundreds of green mounds, beneath which, when the earth has been removed, it is seen that there are tiny underground buildings.

A small opening, through which a man is barely able to crawl on his hands and knees, gives access to the inclosed and walled-in space beyond, which is divided into several smaller chambers. Each one communicates with the other by a small hole, a similar aperture being made in the outer wall for the purpose of ventilation. A rude fireplace is sometimes found in a remote corner, but no outlet beyond the holes for ventilation is provided for the smoke. Very little more than this is known about these mysterious habitations.

Curious Egyptian Delicacy.
"Kabob" is one of the great delicacies of Egypt, and is peddled about the streets. It is a thin string of mutton, which is wound around a small iron rod and toasted over a fire of coals, while the customer waits.

THE ART OF FLYING.

PROF. LANGLEY HAS SOLVED THE QUESTION OF AERIAL TRANSIT.

His Machine Flies as Soaring Birds Fly. Taught by a Buzzard—The Inventor a Famous Scientific Man.

It is rather surprising that the announcement that Professor S. P. Langley, of the Smithsonian Institution, had definitely solved the problem of aerial navigation has not attracted more attention than it has. Coming from such a man, and backed by the word of so practical a man of science as Alexander Graham Bell, it was not such an announcement as might have come from some unknown and obscure inventor.

Professor Langley would die a famous man if he had never taken up aerodynamics or attempted to build a flying machine. He is indeed, in his chosen field of astronomy, the foremost man of science whom we have in this country. Professor Langley ranks with the greatest astronomers and physicists of the world, and he is one of the few men whom America has produced so far who have made any real and solid contributions to pure science.

It was from watching the turkey buzzard that Professor Langley came to conclude that it was possible to build solid models very much heavier than the air and drive and direct such a machine with such an ordinary force as steam. That is to say, he became convinced that there are certain shapes in which matter can be disposed so that the more rapidly it moves through the air, in a sense, the less power it takes to move it, and that a machine could be built to skim through the air very much as a skis skims along the surface of water, thus the faster you go the less danger.

Professor Langley believed that soaring birds have an intuitive knowledge of certain properties in the air by which they are able to skim along—rising and falling, soaring up and sailing down and turning about in circles without any flapping of their wings or apparently any other effort. Just what these properties were he attempted to find out and develop by experiment. I believe that in this work he was associated with his friend, Graham Bell, or at any rate, Professor Bell spent a great deal of time over the same subject, and has a mass of notebooks filled with records of his experiments.

Well, the upshot of the matter was that from these experiments it was demonstrated that a machine, not a balloon, can be made which will produce enough mechanical power to support itself in the air and fly. "Though," Professor Langley adds, "this is not saying that we have yet got skill enough to manage this power so as to rise and fly about in the air and descend safely." What is actually demonstrated, repeated hundreds of times in the laboratory, and finally with the successful machine which Professor Langley built, is that the flying machine is possible. All that now remains is to perfect it and learn how to manage it.

The experiments which Professor Langley carried on resulted in showing that an expenditure of one horse power, in horizontal flight, will support about 200 pounds and at the same time carry this burden at a rate of fifty miles an hour through the air. Now there have recently been built steam engines which with fuel and water for a short flight weigh less than twenty pounds. The relative weight of an engine decreases with the number of its horse power, so that there seems no reason to doubt that what Professor Langley has done on a small scale may be done on a large one, and very shortly at that.

Professor Langley's machine measures but fourteen feet from tip to tip, weighs complete twenty-four pounds, is solidly built of steel, and compared with the air which supports it, has a weight of a thousand to one. It has no balloon arrangements of any sort, and instead of trying to build a vessel lighter than the air and filling it with gases to make it rise, Professor Langley has practically built a machine as heavy as he likes and relied upon its shape and power for successful flight.

This is just the opposite of what almost every other experimenter in this field has tried to do, although it was apparent to every one that a flying machine to be of any commercial or practical value whatever would have to be heavy and powerful enough to drive straight against or across and in and out of the stoutest gale that blows. Otherwise it would forever be at the mercy of the element. What was necessary was a ship which would ride a storm in the air as a great ocean liner rides a storm at sea.

Professor Langley has been very careful to say that he never expressed his opinion that man could fly by his own strength. But he has demonstrated that powerful machines, thousands of times as heavy as the air itself, can be built to navigate the air. As to just the measure of his present success the secretary of the Smithsonian is exceedingly reticent as reticent, in fact, as Professor Bell is enthusiastic. The latter says that he entertains no doubt whatever that a practical air ship for use in war is but a very short way off.

MASKED CONVICTS.

In French Prisons Some of the Inmates Wear Cotton Hoods.

It will doubtless be news to many people that the Man With the Iron Mask, so graphically described by the French novelist, Alexandre Dumas, in one of his most popular works, is an actual reality that is to be found even at the present time in nearly every French prison where cellular confinement, and the silent, solitary system is in vogue. This fact has been recalled to mind by the pardon just granted by President Faure to the unfortunate M. Balthus, who, after holding the position of Cabinet Minister, and, previous to that, that of Engineer-in-Chief to the French Government, has been for the past three years doing time and wearing one of those ghastly cotton hoods, woven net fashion, which serves as a mask to the prisoner at all times, save when he is locked up alone in his cell.

M. Balthus's offense was that, while a Cabinet Minister, he had accepted a bribe of 300,000 francs from the Panama Canal Company; and, although every other one of the persons implicated in that scandal has long since

been set at liberty and even rehabilitated, Balthus was left in prison until public attention was called by the press to the fact that he had been entirely forgotten by the authorities in their policy of mercy and clemency to ward those concerned in the Panama disaster.

Although this hood, or mask, as it is called, presents a horrible aspect, strangely resembling that which is brought down over the heads of condemned prisoners when about to be executed, yet the object which the authorities have had in view in ordering it to be worn by prisoners is merciful and even philanthropic. The principal purpose of the mask is to prevent a prisoner or convict being recognized by any of his fellow-convicts. The Government takes it for granted that some of the men incarcerated will after their restoration to liberty, succeed in living down their past and in working out for themselves by honest labor a respectable and even influential position in society. It is these people whom the authorities wish to protect from being recognized and blackmailed by former fellow-convicts on the threats of divulging the past to the people among whom the lot of the reformed convict is cast. So anxious is the Government about the matter that the prisoner is under stringent orders to pull the hood down over his face even when he is in his cell and any one enters, no matter whether he be one of the guards or a visitor. Prisoners, therefore, always wear their hood around their neck, ready for immediate use, even when they are alone in their cells.

The only prisons in France where the mask is dispensed with are those penitentiaries devoted exclusively to old-timers—that is, convicts who are already serving their second, third, or even fourth term of hard labor. Concealment of the features with them has, of course, no object. Hence, the unfortunate ex-Cabinet Minister, M. Balthus, may appear at first sight to have constituted an additional humiliation in dignity and punishment, yet it was, on the whole, an alleviation of his lot. It is only since his restoration to liberty that either the authorities or the public have become aware that the hair and beard of this still quite young man, who is not yet 40 years of age, have become snow-white during his imprisonment, from which he issues forth to find that his wife, as well as his two only daughters, have died since the day when he first assumed the mask.

FAMOUS FIRES.

In 1736 over 2,000 houses were burned in St. Petersburg.

In 1212 the central districts of London were totally destroyed by fire.

In 1862 the prosperous city of Troy, N. Y., was almost blotted out by fire.

In the year 1700 over one-half of the city of Edinburgh was destroyed by fire.

In 1877 St. John, N. B., suffered from a fire which destroyed \$12,500,000 worth of property.

In 1865 there was a fire in Constantinople which destroyed 2,800 buildings, shops and bazaars.

In 1806 a great fire occurred in Quebec, in which 2,500 dwellings and seventeen churches were destroyed.

The greatest fire in New York City took place in 1835. The value of property destroyed on this occasion was \$15,000,000.

In 1858 the town of Christina was almost destroyed, property exceeding \$1,000,000 in value being blotted out.

1877 occurred the great riots and fires in Pittsburgh, in which over \$3,000,000 worth of property was destroyed.

In 1873 Yeddo, Japan, suffered from a fire which destroyed 10,000 houses and left over 1,000,000 persons homeless.

In 1880 occurred the "great fire" at Seattle, in Washington, in which property to the value of \$20,000,000 was destroyed.

In 1805 St. Thomas was devastated by fire, government and other property to the value of \$80,000,000 being destroyed.

In A. D. 70 the greater part of Jerusalem, including the temple, was burned when the city was stormed and taken by Titus.

In 1837 St. Johns was almost destroyed by fire. The estimated value of the burned houses and their contents was \$5,000,000.

In 1820 the business portion of Savannah was blotted out by a great fire, which destroyed property to the value of \$4,000,000.

Albany, N. Y., was visited by a fire in 1848. Six hundred houses were destroyed, their value being estimated at \$3,000,000. Thirty-five persons were burned to death in a \$7,500,000 fire in 1845.

In 1865 Carlstadt, in Sweden, was destroyed by fire, and it was noted as a singular circumstance that all the buildings in the town were consumed except the bishop's palace, the city hospital and the jail.

In 1848 a great fire raged in Constantinople which destroyed the Golden Horn. It is said that on this occasion 2,500 dwellings, shops and bazaars were destroyed, their value being estimated at \$15,000,000.

In 1851, the year of the great fire in St. Louis, San Francisco suffered in the same way, one conflagration in May destroying \$10,000,000 worth of buildings; the other in June, occasioning a property loss of \$3,000,000.

In 1729 over 12,000 houses were burned in Constantinople, and 7,000 lives were lost in the fire. In 1745 a fire again raged in the Turkish capital, during five days, and a series of terrible conflagrations also occurred in the year 1750.

In 1866 Yokohama, in Japan, was also destroyed by fire, only the palace of the Emperor and a few temples escaping. The loss was not great, most of the burned houses being of light wood on matting, with stave or thatched roofs.

Sunol, the Ideal Trotter in Form.

Senator Stanford once said to a friend in Washington: "Sunol, if she should be raced, would be the despair of horsemen. Every curve and line she possesses is for speed. See her sloping shoulders; her long pastern joints that speak of ease, true action without waste of power. See how high she is behind. From the point of her hips to her toe you can draw a straight line when she leaves the ground. Her propelling power is magnificent."

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

France lost 7,000 soldiers in Madagascar, rather a high price to pay for the taking of Antananarivo. Now a monument is to be erected to their memory.

The whole-bone industry has lately been affected by the Cuban war, for along the New England coast an agent of the insurgents has been buying all the whole-bones in sight and shipping them to New York. The intention is believed to be to use these bones in landing men and arms from filibuster shipments.

The European Economist publishes some facts with regard to the growth of population in the various countries of Europe during the decennial period 1885-95. The average increase was 29,922,800. Some states have advanced greatly. For example, Russia added 12,510,800 to her existing population; Germany, 4,522,000; Austria-Hungary, 3,502,500; Great Britain, 2,432,400; Turkey, 1,100,000, and France, 67,100.

An article in the Engineering Magazine points the moral that the engineering professions and in particular the electrical engineering are overcrowded, and that too many young men are educating themselves for these professions. Generalizations based on 260 inquiries showed that 65 per cent. of the electrical engineer graduates of last year secured employment in the line of their study, at an average salary of \$10.70 a week. Of the mechanical engineers 71 per cent. got work; at \$13.52 a week; of the civil engineers, 87 per cent. at \$13.27 a week.

A popular minister in an Ohio town recently signed without reading it a petition that purported to be for a charitable purpose, and then it was signed by nearly every reputable citizen in the town. The last intimation the minister had that a joke had been perpetrated was when he received notice that his application for a license to keep a saloon had been granted, and would be issued as soon as payment therefor had been made. At first the minister and his friends were indignant, but soon appreciated the joke, and it furnished the preacher with a text on carelessness in signing such petitions.

The practice of carrying babies on bicycles, in cages or baskets attached to the handle bars, has become very common, in spite of obvious dangers, warns Harper's Weekly. Physicians say, too, that the rapid motion and the jolting are not good for the baby, and that the nervous system is likely to be seriously affected. The Illinois Humane Society is trying to put an end to the practice by invoking a state law which prohibits the exposure of children in dangerous positions. The application of the law is doubtful, for of course it never contemplated such a law as this; but the movement in question seems to be a wise one, and the practice should be stopped, if possible, both for the sake of the children and the nervous on-lookers.

The officials of the Joliet, Ill., penitentiary say that they are going to try an interesting experiment. They will have three kinds of suits for the prisoners, indicative of their deportment. Green suits will be worn by prisoners of good behavior, cadet gray by those who are less orderly, and red by those who are extremely unruly. It is believed that the plan will be an incentive to the prisoners to conduct themselves properly, and will doubtless be successful. The officials think that it will help the men to win back their self-respect, and in many cases will be the means of reformation, especially for those that are just starting in crime. It will give the convict the idea that he can make an advance in his fellow-man's opinion even while confined behind the bars.

Government action in regard to the ravages of intemperance is a possibility, a bill having been favorably reported to the national house of representatives providing for the appointment by the president of a commission of five persons, whose duty it shall be to investigate the alcoholic liquor traffic, its relation to revenue and taxation, and its general economic, criminal, moral and scientific aspects in connection with pauperism, crime, social vice, the public health and general welfare of the people, and also to inquire into and make testimony as to the practical results of license and prohibitory legislation for the prevention of intemperance. An appropriation of \$10,000 is made to defray the expenses of the inquiry.

A correspondent of The Boston Transcript says that Australia is a paradise for tramps. They comprise about one-quarter of the population, and spend their life in travelling from one little colony or "station," as it is called, to another. The name "sun-downer" is applied to them for the reason that the sun's setting is a signal for their coming. The "stations" being so far apart—twenty or thirty miles, or even more—the people have not the heart to send them adrift to the bush, to go hungry for the night, and they are recognized as a necessary evil. The well-to-do farmers have usually a "travellers' hut," and regular rations are served out to these wayfarers, a pound of the inevitable mutton, a panikin or dipper of flour, the water-bag refilled and a bunk for the night.

A dispatch from Duluth, Minn., announces the discovery of vast beds of anthracite coal in the extreme northern part of Minnesota. It is also stated that these vast beds have become the property of James J. Hill, president of the Great Northern Railroad Company, who is going to develop them and run a branch line of that railway to the mines. Similar discoveries of very excellent semi-anthracite coal have been made in Alberta, Canada, hundreds of miles west of the Minnesota deposits. The Philadelphia Record says that should it turn out that a good coal can be cheaply delivered near the great Superior beds of iron ore, it might result in an eventual transfer of the iron business. The place where the raw material can be most cheaply assembled has undeniable advantages which in the end will assert themselves against all competition.

The customs prevalent in Madagascar have not been changed since the final establishment of the French protectorate. For instance, the latest num-

bers of the "Gazette Officielle Hova" contain under the heading of "Market Review" the following: "Friday at Tananarive—slave, little girl, 175 francs; slave, little boy, 100 francs; slave, grown woman, 110 francs; slave, grown man, 75 francs." It is known that slavery, as practiced by the Hovas was not exactly the same cruel institution it has been elsewhere. Still, it is slavery, and the liberal papers of Paris are indignant at the fact that a slave market should be tolerated by the French officials, who are the real masters of the African island. The Government records just published show that the expedition cost France the loss of 5,592 soldiers, all of whom succumbed to disease, with the exception of ten killed by the enemy's fire.

A court decision in Texas has directed attention to the novelty of the Cemetery Trust, with attendant evils. A wealthy New York money lender bought the controlling stock in the Greenwood Cemetery at Houston. The lot owners complained that he allowed the cemetery to go to ruin, that his exactions were outrageous, that he charged people for burying their dead in their own lots, and refused lot-owners to bury any but their immediate families. All complaints were treated so discourteously that application was made to the courts and a receiver appointed. The Supreme Court, on an appeal, confirmed the appointment. The decision is, in effect, that chartered companies owe duties to the public by virtue of their franchise, failing to execute which the court can appoint a representative of the people. "There is no duty," the court said, "that a lot owner in the cemetery corporation has such an interest therein that may be protected in a proceeding of this kind. He is not the ordinary owner of an easement, and his right to have the drives, walks, and approaches kept in repair does not depend upon the law of easements."

One of the most interesting species that have been described is the one discovered by Mr. Wallace in Borneo a number of years ago. It has been popularly called the "flying frog," from the fact that it has toes of great length, and these are fully webbed to the tips. If the animal wishes to descend from the top of a high tree it has only to make the leap, and by spreading out its toes it converts its feet into four veritable parachutes, and thus this little aerial batrachian reaches terra firma in safety. Among the most curious types are the tree frogs, and Gibsons says these are readily distinguished from all others by having the ends of their toes dilated into knots or disks, generally provided with a sticky secretion, by means of which they can cling to the leaves and branches of trees. They are small, elegant, and exceedingly active creatures, the males possess loud voices, of which they make copious use during the breeding season and on the approach of rain. Frogs have from remote times been regarded as weather prophets, and at the present day, in some parts of Germany, the European tree frog (Hyla arborea) is used as a barometer. A few of them are placed in a tall bottle provided with miniature ladders, the steps of which they ascend during fine weather, seeking the bottom again on the approach of rain.

Anatomical structures of a variety of kinds are characteristic of different species of frogs, having to do with the voice organs. So it is that many croak, some chirp, and some almost bellow. Many emit noises most disagreeable to all ears, while others give vent to sounds that under some circumstances are quite enjoyable.

Mummy of an Unknown Race.
Hunter John McCarty brought into Prescott, Arizona, a mummy that is believed to antedate the Indians, and is of a decidedly different type. He found it while hunting a lion, which he had treed and brought down, in the Verde canyon. In a cliff dwelling he had found a sealed chamber 750 feet. Tearing it open he met a grisly sight. It was his mummy kneeling on a soapstone mat, with the body upright and head erect, the long arms hanging straight down from the shoulder. In life he was about five feet seven inches high. In one hand was grasped a stone axe, in the other a bundle of barbed iron arrows. As the air rushed into the vault the rawhide shafts of the arrows broke and the rawhide handle of the stone axe crumbled to ashes, as did the mat and mantle which covered the mummy. The fine brown hair about two feet in length, fell from the head.

In the cave were found several earthenware bowls, a tortoise shell and about 1,500 worth of best-grade turquoise in the rough, just as it was taken from the ledge. The pieces ranged in size from the dimensions of a walnut to that of a lens egg. As there is no flint in this part of the country and no known vein of turquoise in the western hemisphere of the width of these specimens, where the ancient got them is a mystery. The absence of high cheek bones and the fine hair indicate that he was not related to the Indians of to-day.

Killed One Hundred and Four Bears.
Freeman Odell, known throughout the northern part of Saratoga County as "Uncle Freeman," has killed what he claims to be his one hundred and fourth bear in the vicinity of Hadley Hill, his home. Two days ago he found that one of his traps had been tampered with by a bear that had evaded capture. Odell took up the trail, and, in company with three members of his family, tracked the animal over Little and Big Spruce Mountains, Round Top, Narrow Ridge, Dayton Hill, and through Desolation Hollow, and in a cave of West Mountain the bear was found. A dog owned by Odell ventured near him, and was promptly repulsed and sent down a precipice at a stroke of the bear's paw. At that instant a shot from Odell's revolver put an end to the bear's life. The bear was two years old, and was one of the blackest ever caught in that region. Odell has killed all of his bears with his revolver, and the payment of bounty money is the best evidence that he has slaughtered the animals. He is seventy-seven years old, and has hunted all his life. He is also a farmer, and by his industry he has brought one of the "perpendicular" farms in Billy Hadley to a fair state of cultivation.

MAN-OF-WAR CALLS.

The Bugle Summons the Crew to Quarters and to Man the Guns.

Meanwhile there sounds another call which means "Clean bright work." Then tarballs are spread upon the decks around the guns, rags, oil and brick-dust are produced, and the crew at once becomes busily engaged in cleaning and polishing the glittering brass-work of hand-rails, deck-fittings, and gun-mounts, until the call tells that the time for such work has expired, and they must clean up the deck for quarters and drills. The call to quarters usually begins with the drum beat and ends with the bugle notes of "Assembly."

This is the most inspiring, rallying of all the bugle calls. Once when encompassed by one hundred men in a tropical jungle on the isthmus of Panama, surrounded by hostile people, we were so suddenly surprised in the dead of night that our men sprang up in panic, overturning their stacks of arms without taking them, and fleeing wildly in all directions in spite of the orders and even threats of their officers. All seemed lost in a disgraceful rout, when our captain chanced to catch the flying bugler, and, holding him fast, ordered him to sound the Assembly. Then was seen the magic of that military call, reaching the ear of every panic-stricken sailor and marine with its appeal to their manhood and duty and its strangely inspiring reassurance. The flight into the jungle was instantly stayed and turned into a rush to arms, and in less than a minute every man was at his post of duty, with arms in hand, fearless and heartily ashamed of his folly.

There is one other call to quarters on board ship even more imperative than the assembly, but its notes are high and rapid like the danger cry.

It means: "To the guns! Cast loose and provide!" and is sounded without warning by day or night. No muster is awaiting then; every man flies to his station and the guns are cleared away and loaded without waiting for an order, for the call means that the enemy is at hand.

Short bugle-calls then follow in action which relate to the handling of the guns, such as "Silence," "Commence Firing," "Cease Firing," "Secure."